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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1871. NO. 313.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Life of Thiers in Danger.

Shipwreck on the Coast of India.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Spanish Reinforcements for Cuba.

Plot to Reinstate Napoleon.

Germans at Lyons to be Protected.

Thiers Afraid of Assassination.

LONDON, September 25.—A Versailles dispatch says that Thiers, disturbed by fears as to the safety of his life, has his bed chamber guarded by night patrols.

Shipwreck—135 Lives Lost.

LONDON, September 25.—A dispatch from Calcutta announces the wreck of a steamer on the coast of India, and that one hundred and thirty-five natives lost their lives.

It is announced from Madrid that 4,000 additional Spanish troops will be sent to Cuba before the end of the present month.

Plot for the Restoration of Napoleon—German Residents of Lyons to be Protected—The Insurrection in Algeria.

PARIS, September 25.—The journals to-day have reports of the discovery of a conspiracy in Paris for the restoration of Napoleon. It is stated that Napoleon's prefect of police, Pietri, was at the head of the conspiracy here, and that he was acting under direct instructions of the Emperor.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Herr Von Arnim that the German Empire may rest that the French Government will accord ample protection to the German residents of Lyons.

The disarmament of the rebels in Algeria meets with obstacles. The tribes surrender all their bad arms, but keep their good ones. The French soldiers have burnt several more villages belonging to the tribes which still hold out.

Chevalier Nigra, Italian Ambassador, has returned to Paris. Duke De Broglie will return to London as soon as he has witnessed the marriage of his son.

The Universal Peace League.

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, September 25.—The annual session of the Universal Peace League opened in the city this morning. The establishment of an American journal at Frankfort was advocated. It was resolved to raise funds for subsidising such a journal. Herr Schoumacher, deputy to the Reichstag, said he brought the greetings of those Democrats in Germany who were opposed to annexation. Prussia had again shaken hands with Germany, and they could rely on the sincerity of both nations in spite of the Bonapartes and Bismarcks.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 25.—Thiers is ready to pay immediately the fourth half milliard of indemnity.

It is probable that there will be some favorable settlement of the Newcastle strike.

A banquet will be given to Mr. Butt, newly elected member from Limerick, on the 13th proximo.

It is expected that Commodore Ashbury's yacht Livonia will reach New York the first week in October.

Prince Russia there is intelligence of the continuance of cholera in that country. While many of the districts have been considerably relieved, fresh districts have been infected. The disease is especially severe in Vienna.

VIENNA, September 25.—Leading Republicans held a meeting here yesterday. They took no definite action, but resolved to maintain an expectant attitude.

Figuerola will probably enter the Ministry again.

King Amadeus has arrived at Saragossa.

The Roumanian Government has ordered strict quarantine to be imposed on persons from Turkish ports.

COPENHAGEN, September 25.—The Minister of Finance proposes to meet the deficit by raising a loan and increasing the income tax.

LONDON, September 25.—Queen Victoria suffers from rheumatism in the foot. The Princess of Wales will soon return from the Continent.

Newcastle is inundated with foreign workmen.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 25.—The steamships Colorado and Algiers touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 25, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¼, Bonds 5-20s of '62 93¼; 10-40s 89¾; 5-20s of '67 92; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, September 25.—5-20s of '62 94¼.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes 56 francs 22 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅝@9¾.

Spring wheat 10s 8d@10s 9d.

Mess pork—no bid for fine western.

The Bank of Belgium has raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

SCHOONER FOUNDERED.

All on Board Lost.

MILWAUKEE, September 25.—Captain Sisson, of the propeller St. Louis, reports the schooner Hurd foundered near South Manitou, and all on board lost except Captain Harrison.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1871.

THE HAYTIEN GOVERNMENT TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

It is understood that the Government is about to take action to compel the Haytien Government to pay $100,000 due the heirs of the late Sidney Oakmith, of Patchogue, on account of the rebel ram Atlanta.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Several gentlemen from Louisiana temporarily stopping in this city have received dispatches stating that the yellow fever is raging at New Orleans. Among the victims of the terrible disease was State Senator Polk.

NOT TRUE.

The report published yesterday that a large number of employees in the central postoffice had been discharged on political grounds is declared false.

COULTER-BIGLIN CREW OUT WITH A CHALLENGE.

The Coulter-Biglin crew issue a challenge to row a five or six mile race for from one to five thousand dollars a side. The challenge is especially intended for the Ward Brothers, and it is believed they will accept.

SLEEPING CAR PATENT CASE.

The sleeping car patent case of Pullman against Woodruff, for a preliminary injunction, will be held at Pittsburgh on the second Monday in November.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamships City of Limerick and Cambria.

FUNERAL OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

To-morrow the remains of four naval officers who were recovered from the Weehawken, off Charleston, will be buried with military honors at the naval cemetery at the hospital, Flushing avenue.

DEATH IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

A lady named Doolittle died in a dentist's chair in Brooklyn to-day, from the effects of chloroform.

QUICK TIME ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Among the most remarkable westward passages across the Atlantic are to be recorded those of the Baltic, City of Brooklyn and Wyoming, all of which arrived yesterday ahead of their usual time. The Baltime made the passage in eight days, nineteen hours; the City of Brooklyn in eight days, twenty-three hours, and the Wyoming in nine days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Delano and family left Mt. Vernon, O., yesterday for Washington.

Track laying on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad is going on briskly east from Mt. Vernon.

The Tyne crew backed out, and will not row the Paris crew.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton was to have commenced in Baltimore yesterday, but the prisoner was too ill to appear.

A negro named Green attacked his wife with an ax at Cairo yesterday, because she threatened to leave him. He was disliked by all.

About seventy-five milfisters arrived at Cairo yesterday, and two or three hundred more are expected to-day, to attend the Conference of the M. E. Church of Southern Illinois.

All the wounded by the State prison outbreak at Carson, and by the fire there on Saturday, are doing well. The latest advices say the escaped convicts are making southward in many directions.

Chief Justice Chase is the guest of Gen. Ledyard in Cazenovia, N. Y.

The bodies of Confederate dead recently exhumed at Gettysburg, arrived at Richmond on Friday.

Hon. James E. Howley has retired from the editorship of the Washington *Patriot*, on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Hon. Noel L. Jeffries.

The Eastern Railroad Company has decided to apply to the next legislature of Massachusetts for authority to build a double track on the Saugus branch.

Cyrus Knapp, of Chicago, died suddenly in Malden, Mass., on Sunday, of paralysis of the heart.

Five deaths from yellow fever in Charleston yesterday.

Arrangements for the Eastern tour of President Grant have been definitely agreed upon. The President, together with the members of the Cabinet, will arrive in Boston on Sunday, October 8, and be received and entertained by a committee of the city Council. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new postoffice will take place on Monday, October 9, in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, the Cabinet and numerous distinguished personages. Immediately the President will proceed to join in the festivities incident to the opening of the European and North American Railway, which will continue three days. The President will remain until the close.

The people of Monticello, Ark., are greatly excited over the report of finding gold in a mine four miles west of that town. A similar report comes from Dallas, Polk county. Both mines are said to give promise of a fine yield.

The Little Rock *Journal* says the report is being widely circulated among the colored people that Horace Greeley belongs to the Ku-Klux Klan.

James Stewart was thrown from a horse near Nashville, Sunday evening, and instantly killed.

Captain Henry, of the Third cavalry, is making a brilliant campaign against the Apaches in Eastern Arizona, and has already killed many of the savages.

E. L. Kerr, a prominent lawyer of Laramie City, Ka., committed suicide by poisoning, on Sunday night.

A man called on a prominent physician in Cleveland on Saturday, and asked him to certify to the death of D. B. Sexton, formerly a prominent business man of that city, for the purpose of procuring the insurance on Mr. Sexton's life, which, on policies in different companies, amounted to $100,000. The doctor's suspicions were aroused, and he refused. He afterwards discovered that the whole thing was a ruse to swindle the life insurance companies.

VICIOUS TAMMANY.

Hall's Crusade Against the "Times."

Gen. Sigel Denounces the Ring.

The New Tax Levy $23,362,527.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1871.

THE NEW TAX LEVY.

Deputy Comptroller Green, in his communication to the Supervisors, says the amount to be raised by tax levy is $23,362,527.

HALL'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE "TIMES."

The Board of Aldermen met to-day. A communication was received from Mayor Hall in relation to the Brick Church property, now the *Times* building. The Mayor repeats his former statement, that the title to the property is in the city, as it was not sold to the highest bidder, and was originally given for religious purposes. He recommends that legal proceeding be taken to recover the property. The communication was placed on file. Alderman Woltman presented a report in which he claims that the committee of citizens made an incorrect report of the city debts, and that the total indebtedness is $25,000,000 less than stated by the citizens' committee.

PASSING AWAY.

It is reported in certain quarters that Andy Garvey, the celebrated plasterer, has disappeared and left for parts unknown.

SIGEL DENOUNCES TAMMANY.

General Sigel has addressed a communication to a ward association, strongly denouncing the Tammany ring, and recommending united action for the overthrow of the enemies of honest government.

EXAMINATION OF HAGGERTY AND BALCH.

The examination of Haggerty and Balch was continued to-day before Judge Dowling. Council for the accused criticised Judge Ledwith for releasing Mrs. Haggerty. The District Attorney asked to have the prisoners sent before the Grand Jury. The servant, Mary Conway, was then put on cross-examination. The case was adjourned until Friday.

Foreign Items.

A correspondent says that Pio Nono expresses his gratitude to the various persons who offer him a home in different parts of the world, but declares he intends to die in Rome, and that his occupation for thousands of years will also breathe their last in the Eternal City. He thinks, and all the Cardinals agree with him in opinion, that the Catholic Church cannot survive the permanent absence from Rome of him who is its pontifical head and Christ's only Vicegerent on Earth.

The number of persons who received the Iron Cross during the late campaign amounts to about 40,000. Though this number may appear large, considerable more decorations in proportion to the troops engaged were conferred during the War of Liberation. At least four times as many German soldiers were engaged in the late campaign as in those of 1813–1815; yet in the earlier war about 15,700 Iron Crosses were distributed.

The two daughters of Dr. Karl Marx have just been apprehended in France where they were travelling as tourists. Their personality having become known, they were seized and thrown in a prison, without any reason assigned. In prison they were detained two or three days, and then, without any explanation, were conducted across the frontier, and sent about their business. The French authorities doubtless supposed that the ladies were traveling in the interest of the International.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is in full session at Chicago. The reports from the various grand bodies show that the net increase in membership will not vary far from 30,000, making an aggregate at this time of nearly 35,000, and the increase in revenue and disbursements for relief will be proportionate. It is doubtful whether any secular organization in the world, for benevolent objects, can surpass this exhibit, or if any will be able to equal it.

It is stated that M. Thiers is extremely fatigued, and that his doctors tell him he must take some rest. One of his eyes is said to be affected, owing to protracted labor, especially at night. According to the *Avenir Liberal*, M. Thiers has been ill for some days past, and his physical condition causes a good deal of anxity. Notwithstanding his great energy, he has admitted to his friends that his strength is no longer equal to the fatigue he has undergone.

There is a scarcity of surnames in Wales, and most of them are Christian names as well. Jones seems as common as Smith or Brown in England. Looking at the signs, one would say that the Joneses owned about half of Wales. And Jones, I take it, is a variation of John. The other popular Welsh surnames of Thomas, Roberts, Richards, Griffiths, Owens, Evans, Morgan, Davis, will be found everywhere, and run over in all the neighboring counties. Half the tradesmen in Malvern are Welsh, or of Welsh descent. There are lots of them in Bristol and Liverpool. Driven back so many centuries ago by Saxons and Normans, these true Britons have been gaining on their invaders for a long time, and bid fair to repossess the island. The Welsh Britons quite smother the Saxons in point of fire and fiery temper. They are in most cases of a sanguine complexion and temperament, but not, therefore, fickle and unreliable. Easily moved, but warm and tenacious. They have what seem opposite qualities —fiery enthusiasm and longanimity.

King Victor Emanuel has expelled both the Jesuits and the agents of the various European revolutionary societies from the city. His Majesty's Ministers justify this step on the ground that the Cabinet received positive information to the effect that the Jesuits and republicans had arranged for the carrying out of most violent demonstrations against each other, personal and in property, on the recurrent anniversary of the occupation of the capital by the Italian troops. The revolutionists had prepared, it is so alleged, at least to fire the Vatican through the instrumentality of the secret agents of the Jesuit Society. The Jesuits were prepared to resist even to martyrdom.

STATE NEWS.

The Synod of Erie of the Presbyterian church, consisting of one hundred and fifty ministers, representing about two hundred churches, will meet in the First Presbyterian church in Franklin, October 13th. It is expected that some three hundred ministerial and lay delegates will be present.

Judge H. C. Blackman, editor of the Holly Springs *North Mississippian*, and Assistant United States District Attorney for North Mississippi, died on the 19th. He was a native of Wilmington, Pa., but removed South from Ohio about a year ago.

Hon. E. Jay Morris, late American Minister to Turkey, has returned to Philadelphia after ten years' absence.

An exchange states that four inches of snow fell at Altoona on Wednesday last, and thus accounts for the cool weather of the last few days.

The rolling mill at Wheatland, Mercer county, is now turning out about eighty tons a day of first-class rails, which are shipped as soon as made, some car loads being scarcely cold when starting on the road. The company has all steady work and small manufactories in that place about $25,000 per month.

A man named Byerly, residing about four miles south of Meadville, on the Mercer road, was killed on Wednesday last, by being thrown from his wagon in consequence of his horses running away. His daughter, who was with him, was severely injured.

On the 13th inst., a little child of William Beecher, of Cleveland township, Venango county, was playing in the yard and eating some roasted corn, when the geese got after the child and scared it badly, causing it to scream. While crying it inhaled a piece of corn into its windpipe, and immediately strangled to death.

The wife and son of Rev. James Parker, of Columbia, Bradford county, both died on the 11th inst.

Fever and ague is very prevalent along the Susquehanna river. There are five hundred cases in Sunbury and three hundred in Northumberland. In Milton one physician visited ninety cases in one day recently. At Baldwin, a few miles below Harrisburg, nearly one half the employees of the steel works, numbering over one hundred persons, have been under the influence of the "shakes" the past few weeks.

A jumping match is to take place at Titusville on Thursday next, for $1,000 a side, between Boy, the champion, and Ned Searles.

What's in a name? Toogood is the cognomen of a colored gentleman now on trial in Lancaster for shooting a young colored man until he died.

The wife of Whiting Gifford, of Wellsboro, hung herself with a skein of yarn a few days ago. She complained of a pain in her head, and was soon after found hanging. Cause unknown.

A mysterious murder was committed in Howe township, Forest county, on the 13th inst. A man named Matthew Turner was found lying dead in the road near the village of Wilcox, terribly cut, his head and neck riddled with buckshot. He was about fifty years of age, industrious and inoffensive.

Dr. L. L. Mitner, of ten years past a clerk in the General land office at Washington City, has resigned and returned to his home in Waynesburg. He was the recipient of a very complimentary letter from Commissioner Drummond after quitting the government service.

A little child of Frank Gardner, of Turbotville, was fatally scalded a few days ago by falling into a wash kettle.

The Petroleum Trade Situation.

The facts concerning the entire petroleum trade the New York *Bulletin* represents to be about these: A majority of the largest foreign markets for consumption are without their usual amount of stocks, the reason whereof is that shippers have been prohibited—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say have prevented themselves—by high ocean freight rates from forwarding the full quantity of oil that those markets could take; and the stocks held abroad are relatively so low, and shippers are so far behind with their shipments on account of high rates that it is perfectly fair to estimate that the foreign demand for refined will average 10,000 barrels per day until the first of December, and perhaps until the opening of next year. Then the home trade, which is increasing in demand every week, and which will require an average of 9,000 barrels of crude per day from the beginning of winter until early spring must be added to the future export demand. This state of things certainly does not look like "row oil" for 1872. Against this "bull" view of the position, the trade can only look for an increase of five hundred barrels or so per day in the production for the month and the two following ones, after which we may anticipate a decline in the production at a time when the consumption is likely to be large and steady. The stock of crude on hand at the regions, in view both of probable demands upon it and the possible additions to it, is not large. Altogether the present outlook for the entire petroleum trade may be said to represent a triumph of which the "operators," exporters and ship owners occupy each a corner to themselves that no one has forgotten or neglected. Even the Erie "combination" is there left wholly out of consideration, as being of "no account" in the estimation of other parties or unable to take their own part.

Secrets of the War Divulged.

The London *Echo*, in noticing the points of Prince Napoleon's recent pamphlet, says it is an awful contribution to the secret history of the war between France and Prussia. It shows Denmark to have been the first and Italy to have been the last hope of the Emperor Napoleon. So confident at the outset were the Emperor and his Ministers of securing the active aid of little Denmark, that the Prince Napoleon was actually named Commander-in-Chief of "the French and Danish land and sea forces." Soon after the Emperor visited his cousin in his tent at Chalons, and frankly told him: "Things are going badly. You are of no use here; in single combat, not hopeful, but still possible, remains for us. It is that Italy should pronounce for France, declare war against Prussia, and endeavor to draw Austria to war with her. No one is better qualified than yourself for this mission to your father-in-law and Italy. Start at once for Florence. I have written to the King, here is my letter." The Prince started accordingly, and a fortnight later wrote from Florence begging to share his Imperial cousin's captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Napoleon's anxiety to appear to be a brave soldier, and his ill success in getting that the French in three campaigns, are very remarkable.

COMMERCE.

National Commercial Convention.

Opening Speech of John W. Garrett.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—The Commercial Convention assembled to-day in the main hall of Masonic Temple, which is handsomely decorated with national flags, shields and coats of arms of the several States. Among the distinguished persons on the floor were Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio. John W. Garrett, who presided at the last Convention in Cincinnati, called the Convention to order, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: As presiding officer of the Southern Commercial Convention, held in Cincinnati in October last, I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to call this meeting to order. The last meeting of the Southern Commercial Convention marked an epoch in the progress of the reconciliation of the North and South. Twenty-five States were represented in that Convention, and among these Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, Nevada and Wisconsin. In that convention, meeting on the soil of Ohio, were distinguished and able representatives from North and South—men who, acting upon honest convictions and stern principles, fought valorously in the Federal and Confederate armies. Uniform kindness, cordiality and appreciation of Southern men and Southern interests characterized the action of the men of the North during the sittings of that Convention. Such generous intercourse and respect and friendship which resulted from that intercourse and the better knowledge of each other of the citizens of those sections, led to the adoption of a resolution by which the delegates of that Convention requested Congress to pass a law granting general amnesty to the people of the South, and to repeal all political disabilities wherever they exist.

Constituted as is this Convention, embracing in its membership so many able and eminent citizens, perfect confidence may be entertained that its proceedings will be characterized by the same broad and liberal views, and that it will act so wisely, comprehensively and patriotically that its recommendations cannot fail to produce a salutary influence upon national legislation. Mr. Garrett concluded with an enthusiastic and hearty welcome to the delegates.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garrett's remarks, prayer was offered. Mayor Banks followed in an address of welcome on the part of the city authorities. Hon. Wm. Pinckney White on behalf of Maryland delivered a general address of greeting and congratulation.

Samuel M. Parr, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then announced the following programme for the Convention: Tuesday afternoon, permanent organization; Wednesday afternoon an excursion down the bay to Annapolis as guests of the Corn and Flour Exchange; Thursday afternoon a visit to the machine shops and steamship piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Friday evening a grand banquet by the citizens at Maryland Institute.

The authorities have issued an order for transportation of delegates two steamers for excursions, &c., and the Baltimore telegraph companies have tendered the full use of their lines. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to enable delegations to select and decide upon the members of committees.

Butler's Chances.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Saturday.]

The week ending to-day has, as it seems to us, virtually decided the bitter struggle forced upon the Republican party of Massachusetts by a vain and reckless conspirator. Over 200 of the 1,200 delegates, more or less, who will constitute the Convention have been elected, and of these nearly two-thirds have been chosen to oppose the nomination of Butler, and because he was the author of the address that this man should not gain control of the dominant political organization of the State. It is such an expression of the popular sentiment as would cause any less shameless freebooter on the sea of politics to run his ill-conceived craft into port for the public sight. But that would be an exhibition of manly self respect, which nothing in the previous career of this candidate has led us to expect. With all the brazen effrontery of Catiline, he will continue to abuse the patience of those whom men by claiming his accustomed seat in the councils of the party, even while plotting its ruin. What conceit is this that presumes to appeal to republican and loyal Massachusetts Republicanism in the face of the condemnation of their trusted leaders, of party principles and victories! Have the people of Massachusetts suddenly come to believe, on the assertion of General Butler, that Governor Wilson, Judge Ames, and in fact all his colleagues in the congressional delegation are to be made responsible for more than the prosperity of the Republican party here and throughout the nation? The response of the primary meetings held this week is sufficiently clear.

[From the Springfield Republican, Saturday.]

There will be lively times at Worcester on Tuesday and Wednesday. General Butler is to attack the Convention in the Chinese fashion, by a great display of noise and lights. His friends there had a preparatory meeting last night, and appointed a committee to arrange for a torch light procession for the evening before the Convention. Both Music and Mechanics halls are engaged for that evening for Butler meetings, and he is expected to address and speak at them. Among the speakers at this preparatory meeting at Worcester on Friday, Foster, the old come-outer and Abolitionist. The anti-Butler party will also probably make a popular demonstration at Worcester on Tuesday evening, and some of the most prominent men in the party, as Judge Hoar, Mr. Dawes and Senator Sumner, are expected to speak at it.

EVANS THE ABSCONDING DEFAULTER.

Tammany Ring Hiding Him Away—Exertions of State Authorities to Arrest Him.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Tuesday, says: We aver that Evans is now in the city of New York, hidden by the Tammany Ring, and that the officers of the law find no difficulty whatever in their way for Evans's arrest but the protection of the police of New York and the shelter and help given at the hands of Tammany and the New York police, whose business has been to shield criminals and cheat justice ever since it fell under Democratic control. * *

The Democratic thieves of New York, under an arrangement with a leading Pennsylvania Democrat, are protecting a Republican thief from Pennsylvania, on condition that his confederates and the Democracy here in electing McCandless Auditor General, *and, if need be, Randall, the Democratic candidate for General is to let our thief go free—whom the thieves of Tammany now use shoulder from arrest.*

A Harrisburg dispatch says the gentleman, who has been a friend of Evans, informs me that the friend regrets that Evans said the other day he would give himself up to the authorities and "blow" upon his confederates if they (the confederates) don't "let up" on him. As the said confederates are in just such a peculiar position that to "let up" on Evans will involve the whole crew in utter ruin, it is highly likely they will grratify the wish of Mr. Evans. Messrs. Mackey and Hartranft are making strenuous efforts to secure the defaulter, and there is some reason for hoping that they will be successful."

TAMMANY ON A SMALL SCALE.

A Democratic Associate Judge in Luzerne County Charged With Receiving a Bribe.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

Benjamin Franklin Plouts, the Democratic Associate Judge elect of Luzerne county, is the most imaginary attempt to "do" a returned Californian a few months ago, is once more brought prominently into public notice, to be executed by the outraged people of this county. Plouts was arrested at the instance of the virtuous Plouts, for a gambling saloon, has made an affidavit published a few days ago, charging Associate Judges Plouts with having, as Associate Judge, granted him a license, and taken a bribe for the same. If this is the case, Plouts should not only be compelled to resign his seat on the bench, but he should be prosecuted. It would seem that Judge Plouts has been trying to play Tammany on a small scale, and we do not see why this gambling judge is not as good a subject to make a wholesome example of, as any one. We take it that the people will not permit this man to again occupy a judicial seat on the bench, and if he has the hardihood to attempt it, that the President Judge will give him his *quietus*.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic judicial muddle in Clarion and Jefferson counties, caused by the nomination of two candidates for President Judge, has been cleared up by the withdrawal of Mr. Corbett, of the former county, thus leaving the field clear to Hon. W. P. Jenks, of Jefferson.

Major Jack Cummings was flung overboard by the Union and Snyder Democratic Assembly Conference on Monday last. They nominated William Young and Jeff Brady for the Legislature. It is rumored that Jack will bolt the ticket and run as an independent candidate.

Hon. L. G. Gordon has declined the Republican nomination for President Judge, tendered by the conferees of Jefferson and Clarion county.

Colonel A. L. Wilcox has been nominated for Assembly by the Republican conferees for Elk, Cameron and Jefferson counties.

HON. JAMES BROOKS is writing letters to the *Express* from Japan, in which he speaks of the facts pertinent to life as it is in Japan. Here is what he says about the status of women there: The status or position of women among the Japanese is more puzzling to a foreigner than anything else, and no one looker on agrees on what that position is. The Mikado can have but one wife, but is allowed by law or custom, twelve concubines; Daimios and Haltamatos eight; men with other titles, five; officers and soldiers, two. But, says the law ordered by Jeyeas, "The man is the head, who is most powerful; woman." It is an error, they tell me, that the Japanese are indifferent to the respectability of their wives, and that they prefer taking one from among the public courtesans. But there are wonderful exhibitions of woman life in Yeddo and Yokohama, which are licensed and regulated by law, under the sanction of and controlled by the government, and from which the government derives a large revenue. The laws against dancing women, &c., says Jyeyas, are not to be administered severely, though they are catechisms which are heeded by the country." "Out of regard for the nature of mankind, their offenses must be considered lightly. Hence at this time it is made just as publicas it can be, outwardly; decency, however, ever hovering over it. Women are sold in Japan, temporarily, for a purpose, and may afterwards marry well without dishonor. But this is a topic upon which I cannot enlarge.

Another Tichborne Story.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Rio Janeiro that a very startling story comes from the interior of Brazil relative to the great Tichborne case, lately on trial in London. Senor Julio Francisco Bernant, a gentleman of undoubted veracity and the highest respectability, now residing on the province of Minas Geraes, declares that he traveled with Charles R. Tichborne from Lima, Peru; that they reached Rio Janeiro in the same ship, and that Mr. Tichborne purchased some pictures and curiosities while in the latter place after being the leading spirit in pointing out the small thieves who have for years infested Rio. He was also active in furnishing evidence to convict them. He, in turn, is now arrested for the same offense.

The London *Court Journal* says: "Equestrianism was never so generally cultivated at this season among young ladies of English families. With many it has become a passion, and there is no prettier sight in the world than they have offered to poor promenaders, as they gallop past on their sprightly horses, their color heightened by exercise and their stylish like forms displayed to the best advantage by faultless riding habits. Even the high bred women of the aristocracy, nor is it difficult to find those who find themselves at home in the hunting field, by their firm seat and reckless pace."

MR. JAMES SANDERSON, a great authority, estimates the English wheat yield at 21 bushels per acre, or 5 bushels less than the average, 8 bushels less than last year, 2 bushels less than 1869, 14 bushels less than the great crop of 1868, and about the same as 1867. He states that the actual yield in 1868 is 182,000,000 bushels; 1869, 96,000,000 bushels; in 1870, 101,000,000 bushels; and his estimate for this year, assuming that the area of wheat is equal to that of last year, is 76,000,000 bushels.

ANNA DICKINSON raised $900 for the Lincoln Monument, Philadelphia, but she was wholly ignored in the dedicatory ceremony, and she is in a pet about it. We thought that so long as she accomplished good she did not care for the rest. But like the naughty men, she wants her share of the glory.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Compliment to an American Naval Officer.

The President to Visit a Maryland Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1871.

An American in Foreign Service.

Chief Engineer Chassaing, of the United States Navy, has been appointed by the National Government of the Argentine Republic as Engineer-in-Chief of their navy.

Going a Fairing.

The committee of the Carroll county, Maryland, agricultural fair called on the President and Cabinet to-day, and completed arrangements for the visit of the President and several members of the Cabinet to the fair on the 4th of next month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1871.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

A private letter from Atlanta, Ga., says that Col. Thos. G. Simmons, who was appointed Postmaster of Atlanta by President Johnson, and against whom the Postoffice Department alleges a defalcation of $73,000, has been honorably acquitted by a jury in the United States Court. Attorney General Akerman assisted in the prosecution. It was proven that the money was expended for the legitimate purposes of the office.

PERSONAL.

Sir Edward Thornton is expected to return from England before the close of October.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee for the examination of witnesses in reference to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, examined William G. Whipple, of Arkansas, and adjourned *sine die*. The sub-committee, consisting of Pool, Stevenson and Peck, appointed to procure further documentary and official information in regard to the financial administration, taxation, execution laws, etc., in the Southern States, organized and agreed upon a circular letter calling for such information which will be addressed to the executive officers of the State governments and several of the principal cities. The sub-committee then adjourned to meet again in Washington November 1st.

FRIENDLY INDIANS.

Advices from Montana to September 15 state that the Crow Indians offer no opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad, being perfectly willing that it should be built, in fact have volunteered to have a party of their chiefs and braves accompany the engineers and soldiers to act as scouts and assist them in any way in their power against the Sioux.

TO BE DECAPITATED.

A large number of subordinate officials in the New Orleans Custom House will be removed to-morrow.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

His Return to Salt Lake City—He will Submit to the Process of Court but will Not Yield to Imprisonment!—Shooting Affair in Little Cottonwood, &c., &c.

SALT LAKE, September 25.—Brigham Young returned to the city yesterday. The Mormons delay indignantly that he has sought to evade the process of the Court or the grand jury. They say he will obey the summons as as a witness or submit to a warrant of arrest, but he will not yield to imprisonment.

There was a shooting affair in Little Cottonwood this morning, in which one man was badly wounded because he disputed mining claims.

The Salt Lake *Herald* will be enlarged to-morrow for the third time, from its present size to seven columns, the same size as the San Francisco *Bulletin*. It is quite a metropolitan sheet.

The city is crowded with strangers.

Mrs. Lander opens to-night in "Elizabeth." The scenery is magnificent.

The weather is still oppressive, and there is much sickness.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen since Sunday afternoon from Michigan to Kansas northward, so far as reports have been received. Light rains have fallen very generally on the middle and east Atlantic coast, but has fallen somewhat during the day from Wisconsin to Lake Ontario. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina to Florida, and cloudiness now extends along the coast to Massachusetts. Rain is reported this afternoon from Michigan. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Western States since Sunday afternoon, and also north of Missouri and Indiana. Northerly winds prevail from Lake Michigan to Missouri. Northwest winds on the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudiness will probably extend very generally on Tuesday along the entire Atlantic coast and on the lower lakes, with light rains in some localities, as Virginia and Lake Erie; a rising barometer with clearing and falling temperature from Northern Michigan and southward to the Gulf. No protections have been issued on the Atlantic coast, except a local wave, nor is any such wave anticipated.

OHIO POLITICS.

Sam. Cary Gives Up All Hope.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 25, 1871.

Hon. S. F. Cary spent a few hours in this city today. In conversation with one of our reporters he said he had no expectation of the defeat of the Republican party at the coming election, but that his highest ambition was to defeat Allen G. Thurman.

Efforts are being made to get up an excursion party for the Cincinnati exposition, to make the visit extend into the next week.

The Commercial Value of the Press.

The value of newspapers to the commercial interests of the country is shown by the following striking illustration of two journals, each dependent on commerce, at two of the principal ports of the States—the *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, and the *Picayune*, of New Orleans. Intelligence, and an appreciation of the wants of the markets where these papers are respectively published, induce, if not compel their conductors to keep permanent correspondents at every point important, and throughout the country. The aggregate cost of such enterprise would astonish the reader. But, in addition to this regular and systematic effort, and after being in the points of daily publication, each of these journals has this year employed special correspondents to travel through the sections of the Union most removed from their respective places of publication.

The letters of the correspondents of the *Picayune* have been replete with information of the greatest importance to the subscribers of his paper, while his clear, intelligent enterprise, and appreciation of our great workshops and palaces of trade, has elicited the highest encomiums, and the warmest expressed appreciation of the desire of all whom he meets, to renew commercial and social relations with the city which will produce an influence the value of which is beyond comprehension.

The letters of the correspondent, as commissioner to travel throughout the South one of the most observant and thoughtful men of the country. His letters treated of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial condition of the States through which he passed, and his views on the political status of each of the State Governments; he looked into the value of their public enterprises; he dwelt upon their vast internal resources, and the wealth which lay in their water power. Who can tell the capital and the energy that a paper like the *Picayune* sends to the South through the influence of such pictures?

A New Kind of Poisoned Whisky.

The Philadelphia *Price Current* says: Western distillers have recently invented a new system of manufacturing whiskey, by means of which a peculiar strength and odor are imparted to the product, highly injurious to the health of consumers, and carrying out recklessness to those engaged in its sale. Neither the noxious ingredients themselves nor the process of manufacture are known to many outside the ring, but sufficient has leaked out to show the character of the men and the business. Sulphuric acid is largely employed in the mash or applied directly to the product of the stills, which imparts a disagreeable odor to the whisky, and no powerful ills unless upon it that it corrodes and eats up the inside of the barrels in which the foul compound is kept. Another ingredient, which is denied, but under the name of whisky, is that it cannot be extracted by any process of distillation, rectification or condensation. This fact has caused its presence to be traced in highwines purchased from the west by respectable distillers here, and prompted them to make a stand on the nefarious traffic as injurious to life and the interests of trade. By experiment it has been tested that if a small piece of iron or copper is inserted into a barrel of whisky adulterated with this acid the effect ceases. If the whisky is allowed to stand for a short time will evolve a large quantity of disagreeable copper or oxy-chloride. Such a compound cannot fail to prove fearfully injurious to the public health, if brought into general use, and we are glad to see that a combined effort is contemplated by the trade to discard it altogether. If this be not sufficient, the consequences are sufficiently serious to call for some legislative enactment by which the sale of this poisonous stuff shall be prohibited under the severest penalties.

ON FRIDAY, Philadelphia honored herself by a grand display, the occasion being the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument. Emerson Bennett, the "gifted woman." It is an error, they tell me, that the Japanese are indifferent to the respectability of their wives, and that they prefer taking one from among the public courtesans. But there are wonderful exhibitions of woman life in Yeddo and Yokohama, which are licensed and regulated by law, under the sanction of and controlled by the government, and from which the government derives a large revenue. The laws against dancing women, &c., says Jyeyas, are not to be administered severely, though they are catechisms which are heeded by the country." "Out of regard for the nature of mankind, their offenses must be considered lightly. Hence at this time it is made just as publicas it can be, outwardly; decency, however, ever hovering over it. Women are sold in Japan, temporarily, for a purpose, and may afterwards marry well without dishonor. But this is a topic upon which I cannot enlarge.

Another Tichborne Story.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Rio Janeiro that a very startling story comes from the interior of Brazil relative to the great Tichborne case, lately on trial in London. Senor Julio Francisco

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLPILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUFFNEGLEE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE Councils had another meeting yesterday afternoon, and a new ordinance was reported in joint session, to create a Water Commission. The question was raised as to the power of the corporation to create the Commission and expend the amount of money required, without additional legislation. It was asserted on the one hand, that the power existed in the charter, and on the other, that there were grave doubts as to that—such doubts as should cause the Councils to pause. After an exciting discussion on points of law and rules of order, the session adjourned without taking any definite action.

THE *Post* is determined to be consistent. It won't back down from the mongrel ticket, one of the objects of which is to defeat BIRMINGHAM, Democrat, for County Commissioner. Neither will it openly avow the reason why it wishes to defeat him. But we venture to ask, is it for the same reason which led the framers of the mongrel ticket to substitute a Republican in his place, to wit: "Because he is for the faithful administration of the License Law and because it wishes to have the issue tried before the people next month? We don't expect a square answer; but when the Pittsburgh *Post* drops a Democrat and takes up a Republican, it is about time to inquire what is the game it is playing?

WE find in the *Oregon Bulletin*, of Portland, an account of Indian Commissioner BRUNOT's visit to tribes on reservations in the region about Puget Sound, in company with the Indian Superintendent of Washington Territory. There is nothing in it, however, of particular interest outside of what has already appeared in the COMMERCIAL concerning Mr. BRUNOT's journeyings among the Red Men of the far Northwest. He is expected Eastward shortly, his arrival at San Francisco having already been announced.

THE *Post* is lugubrious over its proposition for a Sixteenth Amendment, the authorship of which it don't now appear to be particularly proud. Why it brought it forward, it appears unwilling to say, even if it knows. It does say, however, that it wants the clause limiting the Presidency to native born Americans removed to give Germans and negroes an opportunity, from which we infer that the *Post's* notion is that a negro is as good as a German, that a German is no better than a negro, and that either is as good as a native born American. Without stopping to discuss, much less dispute this, we will remark, that the *Post's* love for the negro has come to be little less than sublime, and is quite calculated to lead one to inquire, what next? But we suspect that the *Post* would appear ridiculous rather than confess the real object of the proposed amendment. Indirection is a rule with the Romish Church.

A GERMAN paper, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, published in Atlanta, Georgia, says it is a crime to entice immigrants into the so-called cotton States, when Germans especially may find a better climate and relations in every way better suited for them in the Western States. The settler from the North, wherever he goes in town or country, is called a Yankee. Though he invests millions in industrial enterprises, the Southron thanks him therefor by denouncing him as an arch rogue, whose only purpose is to cheat the Southern people out of the remnant of their possessions. And though the rich immigrant from the North may be treated with outward courtesy, he no where meets with real friendship. He feels himself isolated, forsaken and is haunted by the anxiety of one who fears but knows not what may happen to him next. This testimony of a German is worth repeating, as it confirms the statements of real Yankees, who are sometimes suspected of simply finding what they had been expecting to find.

IN the last number of the *Independent* Dr. HOWE, who will be recollected as a member of the San Domingo Commission, prints a four-column rejoinder to Mr. REDPATH's late strictures upon the annexation scheme, to which we made reference at the time. Its only noteworthy features are the earnestness with which the good Doctor insists that the proposed annexation was "right in its essence, however wrong in some of its accidents," and the statement which he volunteers that "a new *projet* of a treaty has been initiated, and that diplomatic relations, looking to a continued occupation of Samana Bay, actually exist." Dr. HOWE intimates that his rejoinder has been written in spite of the protestations of politicians that it would injure the "party," and that as a non-partisan humanitarian he is convinced that the annexation of that country is absolutely necessary, especially after having excited the hopes and expectations of its inhabitants; and he claims that the abandonment of the project will be an unpardonable breach of moral faith on the part of the United States toward the people of San Domingo, whom he declares the Haytiens desire to subjugate and denationalize.

STATEMENTS have been published to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. SCHENLEY are willing to make favorable terms with the Park Committee in regard to the sale of their land, which it is proposed to take for park purposes. Mr. SCHENLEY transacts his business here through his agents, and the utmost they have said, or been authorized to say, on this subject, is that *when the people, by their vote*, decide that they want a certain portion of the SCHENLEY property for a park, they will endeavor to come to an amicable conclusion as to the terms. The great mystery to the agents, however, is, how the SCHENLEY property can be estimated at so low a figure per acre, while property of like character, immediately adjacent, is regarded as so valuable. In other words, how members of the Park Committee have got it into their heads that the land owned by the SCHENLEY estate, which is so admirably suited and so indispensable for a park, is not worth more than five hundred dollars an acre, while adjoining lands are held at twenty-five hundred an acre. This coming from an agent of Mr. SCHENLEY, does not indicate that the "negotiations" are in a very "favorable" shape. On the other hand, it looks as though the Park Committee and the agents are still "wide apart in their views."

NOT least among the important questions to be settled under the Washington Treaty, is the question of the San Juan boundary line, soon to be decided by the Emperor WILLIAM of Germany, who has been appointed sole arbitrator of the matter. The island of San Juan, which has been the cause of so much diplomatic correspondence, and which some years ago very nearly involved the United States and England in war, is situated in the Haro Archipelago, is seventeen miles long and seven broad, and derives its principal importance from the fact that it commands the Canal de Haro, the most important channel of communication between the Gulf of Georgia and the Pacific Ocean. The dispute is upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1846, which runs the line of boundary "along the 49th parallel of North latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and then southerly through the middle of said channel and Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean." This language is plain enough; but when in 1859 the Commissioners undertook to run the line, it was discovered that there were two channels—the Canal de Haro and the Rosario. The United States Commissioner claimed that the first was the one designated by the treaty, while the British authorities insisted that it was the second. In consequence of the disagreement, the island has been held in joint military occupation ever since 1859. The subject has been the cause of more irritation and ill feeling between the two countries than the whole territory in dispute is worth, and however the question is decided both the United States and England may consider themselves fortunate in getting it off their hands.

COMMUNISTS IN ARIZONA.

Readers may recollect the proposition made some time ago to the French government, by an American company, to take charge of and transport to Arizona some hundreds of the least culpable Communist prisoners. It appears that in France the notion has got abroad that these involuntary emigrants were to be detained in a condition of servitude more or less disguised, and it is a fact, that on this side of the Atlantic, especially on the Pacific coast, some anxiety has been felt as to the future relations of those turbulent French people to American citizenship. In reference to the whole subject the *Courrier de San Francisco* makes some remarks of an explanatory character. It says that to retain the immigrants in slavery would be impossible if it were desired, as there is no country in the world where it is more difficult than in America to secure the observance of the terms of a contract entered into abroad. If on reaching these shores the Communists should disregard their engagement with the company which had paid the cost of their transportation, the company's only remedy against them would be to sue them in a court of justice for the money advanced for their benefit.

The plan of the company probably is to retain a mortgage on the land sold on favorable terms to the immigrants, to secure its payment and reimbursement of the money advanced for their passage and for the expenses incurred before the new farms suffice for the support of the cultivators. Some of the immigrants will, no doubt, prefer to engage in mining or in the industrial pursuits with which they happen to be familiar. The expenses incurred for these the company may hope to recover through the increased value of its lands resulting from the settlement. On these conditions the *Courrier* thinks that the immigrants may do well in coming to Arizona. A part of the territory is well suited for agriculture, and there are rich deposits of the precious metals everywhere within its borders. In fact, hundreds of honest men might be found in San Francisco who would gladly accept the terms offered to these Parisian Communists. The *Courrier*, though not particularly pleased to see such an element established in the neighborhood of California, has no anxiety concerning their future conduct. It is fully convinced that, once in this country, rescued from the influence of demagogical declamations and from the excitements of the wine shop, forced to work, and seeing the possibility of attaining by labor to comfort and even to fortune, the Communist immigrants will soon be so transformed as no longer to recognize their old selves. The writer has known instances of such a change in his compatriots, instances in which a few years in this country sufficed to transmute passionate demolishers of society into honest and pacific conservatives.

THE LOGIC OF FIGURES.

Do the opposition journals really believe their readers to be totally incompetent to understand the logic of figures? On no other hypothesis can we account for the sublime effrontery which they exhibit in dealing with the statistics of the financial policy of the administration. Here are the plain, undoctored figures of the receipts and expenditures of the government during the last three fiscal years:

RECEIPTS.	1868-'69	1869-'70	1870-'71.
Customs	$180,048,426	$194,538,374	$256,270,408
Internal revenue	158,356,460	185,128,859	143,098,153
Public lands	4,020,644	2,388,642	3,560,687
Miscellaneous	28,518,517	28,237,762	31,568,756
Total	$370,943,747	$411,293,476	$388,329,915
EXPENDITURES.	1868-'69	1869-'70	1870-'71.
Civil and miscellaneous	$56,474,061	$69,234,017	$59,498,710
Pensions and Indians	35,519,544	31,748,140	41,870,922
Army	78,501,900	57,655,675	35,799,991
Navy	20,000,757	21,780,230	19,431,027
Interest on public debt	130,994,245	129,225,498	125,576,525
Total	$321,490,597	$309,653,560	$282,177,185

It will be seen from this table that the internal taxation of the country was decreased forty-two millions of dollars last year, and that within a period of two years the expenditures of the government have been reduced between twenty-nine and thirty millions. The Customs increase of last year, which has been cited by the Democratic press as proof that the national burdens, instead of diminishing, were growing heavier, is attributable to that elasticity of revenue which accompanies increasing wealth, population and commerce. The increase in miscellaneous expenditures arises from the extension of our postal system, our new pension laws, and more enlightened and liberal Indian policy. But in the simple item of army expenditures the reduction of last year was over twenty-two millions of dollars, and even in the navy over two millions; while the interest payments on the public debt have within two years been reduced nine millions of dollars, and the public credit of the country placed higher than was ever known before. What would have been our probable financial standing in the money markets of Europe during these three years, had the Democratic party controlled the destinies of the nation, may be judged from the humiliating stigma which has been put upon the bonds of New York city abroad. When all is said and done, the financial test of confidence is probably the most crucial. Character in Cabinets gives credit upon 'Change, while the bonds drawn by rascals go a-begging. Measured by these standards, and the verdict which, in accordance with them, capital has pronounced alike upon the administration and upon Tammany, the "arguments" of Democratic financial critics are of a piece with JACK CADE's disquisitions upon statesmanship.

PAUL LOUIS COURIER said of the Parisians that they were the people in the world who, above all others, found pleasure in laughter. No French king, no French ruler, however firmly he may be seated in power, however strong may be his armies, can afford to make himself ridiculous. He becomes the subject of songs and satires which gradually undermine his authority. Hence the saying of LA HARPE, or somebody else, that the old Bourbon government was an absolute monarchy limited by epigrams. In fact, whatever be the form of the French government, its chief administrator, if he would prosper, must take account of the quick and pungent wit, and of the power to appreciate it by which the Parisians are characterized. They belong to the category of things that make Paris dangerous as the seat of government. Weakened in several respects, and deprived of the influence they formerly exercised over the rest of France, and somewhat saddened by the events of the last fifteen months, the people are evidently as satirical as of old, and as ready as ever to exercise their powers. M. THIERS's venerable age, brilliant career, and splendid services, for a while shielded him from their sallies. To French eyes he may have seemed invulnerable; traits of conduct and manners which might strike foreign observers as eccentric, being perfectly French, and therefore proper and unassailable by patriotic censors. But in the discharge of his high office he has unavoidably offended many and provoked the bitter hostility of others, and, in spite of his long experience and admirable tact, the "aged publicist functionary" has perhaps been slightly spoiled by his honors. Indeed, he would be hardly mortal if egotism and self-importance had not been developed by the elevation and responsibilities of his position. And now that his power has been made sure, that he has become "the definite President of a provisional Republic"—some of the Parisians manifestly think that his authority calls for the sort of limitation which mockery and epigrams can impose. Neither reverence for age, nor gratitude for what he has done, and for what he is, prevents them from laughing at his foibles. On the whole, however, he probably has, if not all the laughers, all the most effective wits on his side.

A WEEK or two ago, in making reference to the *Nation's* suggestion that a resort to lynch law might possibly be found necessary before New York succeeded in ridding itself of its thieves and conspirators, we said that the question of revolution, to all appearance, hinged on whether Judge BARNARD granted the injunction prayed for by the people and then pending before him. That in this opinion we were not far amiss is shown by the concurrent drift and tenor of the present popular purpose, as indicated by the utterances of its leading journals. It is openly admitted that all that stands between the people of New York and revolution to-day, is the confidence felt in the Committee of Seventy, and the implicit belief that it will sacredly fulfil the high trust committed to its charge. This is not only most magnificent testimony to the value of character, but better than anything else shows to what a terrible extremity the first city of the Republic has been reduced by the shameless criminals who have so wickedly and wantonly misruled it. For the sake of one of the grandest reforms ever inaugurated in this country, we trust that the proceedings instituted by the Committee will be prosecuted to the end without an instant's let or pause, or the swerving of a single hairsbreadth. It is a pivotal hour, with immeasurable issues of purity and integrity embraced within it.

THE theory of the COMMERCIAL with respect to politics is that the personal character of every citizen is involved in the character of the government which rules the community of which he is a member. Hence we believe it to be impossible for any person who acquiesces in fraud, or who does not exert himself to stop and punish it, to retain his self-respect, or to keep before the world the character of an honest man. We have therefore on all occasions demanded that no defaulter or corruptionist should be allowed to screen himself behind the powers that be, but that every man should be judged and treated in exact accordance with his merits. This, too, is the general position of the whole Republican party; the few exceptions to the contrary only going to prove the correctness of the common rule. Yet, according to the statements of the Democratic press, wherever the Republican party is in power the people are robbed. Of course, it must be painful to Democratic eyes to contrast Democratic management of the public finances with the results of Republican administration, but we do not see how their cause is bettered by lying about it. The official reports of CONNOLLY show that during Mayor HALL's administration of the municipal government of New York, a period of two years and a half, its debt was increased over sixty-three millions of dollars; which, added to the sums raised by taxation and received into the city Treasury from other sources during the same period, shows a total expenditure of nearly one hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, or almost sixty millions of dollars a year—being more than *five and a half* per cent. of the taxable real and personal estate of New York city. Per contra, the National Government within the same period decreased the public debt by nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars; reducing the interest outlay over twelve millions of dollars, while in Democratic New York this outlay was increased by almost four millions and a half. The debt contracted by the Democratic government of New York during two years and a half of profound peace was sixty-three dollars per head of the whole population of the city; while the maximum of the National debt, incurred by over four years of war, extended over a vast country, was only sixty-five dollars per head. And yet Democratic organs and orators have the hardihood to urge the claims of that party upon the people, and to insist that it ought to be put in charge of the National finances. We suspect that shame itself will soon cease to blush.

WE commend to the consideration of our postal authorities the report of the British Postmaster General for the year 1870, recently made public. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States does not seek to derive any revenue from the postal service, it would seem that the constantly increasing productiveness of the English system might furnish a number of valuable hints to our own Postmaster General, by way of increasing the efficiency of his department, and making it conduce more largely to the accommodation of the people. From the report in question we learn that the number of letters delivered during the year amounted to over thirty millions above the number delivered in 1869, which is equivalent to 3.7 per cent., or more than the annual increase of population in the United States; while the number of samples and book packages sent through the postoffice during the same period, increased in the ratio of 19.8 per cent. The reduction of newspaper postage from two cents to one cent had increased their circulation about one-eighth. The one cent cards had been a great success, having reached the enormous number of nearly eighty-seven millions during the year, or more than the entire number of letters sent in a year before the new system was introduced. A further reduction in letter postage is soon to take place, making the charge two cents for one ounce, instead of half an ounce, as now; increasing by one cent for every subsequent two ounces, up to eight cents for twelve ounces, which is the highest weight allowed in the postoffice. The business of the money order department had increased from ninety-seven millions of dollars in 1869, to one hundred millions in 1870; while of more than three millions of registered letters sent through the postoffice, only twelve, or one in a quarter of a million, were lost. The gross receipts of the postoffice during the year amounted to nearly twenty-five millions of dollars, the expenditures going a little beyond seventeen millions, leaving a net balance of between seven and eight millions in favor of the Government. The lesson to be derived from the report is this—that it pays better to conduct a business on scientific and philosophic principles than to bungle and botch. Shall we learn it?

THERE seems to be some uncertainty on the part of a portion of the press as to the exact character of the relation which the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, now on his way to the United States, bears to the imperial succession. Although not the eldest born son of the Czar, nevertheless he is the heir apparant to the throne; the death of his older brother in 1865 having placed him in the direct order of succession. A very pleasant and creditable incident is recorded of his earlier youth, which we relate for the information of our belles—who will be glad to know that the future autocrat of all the Russias, for whom they are even now wreathing anticipatory smiles, is also a hero in his own right. A few years ago, while enjoying a boat ride on Lake Onego, the skiff of a young noble who was rowing his sister was capsized near the barge of the Grand Duke, who without a moment's hesitation, plunged into the lake, and at the imminent risk of his life succeeded in rescuing the young lady. For this act of humanity he received a gold medal at the hands of the Emperor. It is probable that a number of our own young ladies will have an opportunity of seeing this honorable decoration, since he is reported to wear it on his breast on all gala occasions. But we do not advise them to get capsized. The Grand Duke is said to speak English admirably, but it is possible that he might not be able to swim in a foreign element. Hence we trust that our Hebes and Venuses will attempt conquest only on dry land.

HARDLY truer words were ever uttered than by the editor of *Scribner's Monthly* in some observations on "Shepherds and their Flocks,"—for instance: "Good, manly pastors and preachers," says he, "do not want gifts; they want wages. It is not kindness to eke out insufficient salaries by donation parties and by benefactions from the richer members of the flock. It is not a merit, as they seem to regard it, for parishes or individuals to do this. It is an acknowledgment of indebtedness which they are too mean to pay in a business way. The pastor needs it, and they profit, but they take to themselves the credit of benefactors, and place him in an awkward and false position. The influence of this state of things upon the world that lies outside of the sphere of a Christian belief and activity is bad beyond calculation. We have had enough of the patronage of Christians by a half scoffing, half tolerating world. If Christians do not sufficiently recognize the legitimacy of the pastor's calling to render him fully his wages, and to assist him to maintain his manly independence before the world, they must not blame the world for looking upon him with a contempt that forbids approach and precludes influence. The world will be quite ready to take the pastor at the valuation of his friends, and the religion he preaches at the price its professors are willing to pay, in a business way, for its ministry."

THE people of Louisville are apprehensive that they may have a coal famine there this winter, and think it certain to occur unless the Ohio river rises next month so as to allow a supply to come from Pittsburgh. There are twenty-eight coal dealers in Louisville, twelve having yards, and their stocks are said to be very light. It is believed that, altogether, there is not in the city a three months' supply of fuel. When the rise in the river occurred in May last, the dealers shipped most of their stock southward, depending upon being able to get fresh supplies when the June rise should come; but the June rise didn't come, and consequently they have been left short. Advance in price induced economy in the use of coal, and the consumption is said not to have been so great as ordinarily, else there would not now be a bushel in the city. It is now selling for twenty-six cents a bushel.

THE last *Scribner* takes notice of the questionings about Mr. Dickens's Christianity, and regrets that there should be any at all. The writer remarks: "There are, even in New England, some who think that a man can make a profession of religion in a better place than his last will and testament, and that there are higher evidences of Christianity than the use of the life of Jesus for artistic purposes. There are even in New England some who look to a man's life and works for evidences of his Christianity, and a few of these are reported to live in and around Boston." The writer thinks that if Mr. Dickens was really a Christian the proof will be found in "the manifestations and outcome of his life."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The English newspapers are complaining of the increased extravagance of living in their capital, and impute it to the American example. They say that in America, where fortunes are easily made, and millionaires become more numerous every day, this has become an era of ostentation and tawdry extravagance, which is being followed in England, and they call upon the higher ranks of society to begin a decrease in expensive expenditure, for, says the *Spectator*, "we see nothing, no new and strong idea, which should mark off the manners of our society from those of the wealthy within the United States."

The arrangement or convention between the United States and Germany, which goes into effect on the first of October, reduces the rate of international postage by the direct routes *via* Bremen and Hamburg, respectfully, from seven to six cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under. Unpaid letters so exchanged are to be charged with double the prepaid rates, and the insufficiently paid letters with the postage for paid letters after the deduction of the amount prepaid. This applies to letters only. All other correspondence continues subject to the same rates of postage and conditions of compulsory prepayment as are now applicable thereto.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* understands "from good authority that in view of the course pursued by Mr. Bonner relative to the time of Goldsmith Maid in the trotting match that recently came off on the Cold Spring course between the Maid and Lucy, that the citizens of Milwaukee will put up $20,000 to $10,000 that Dexter cannot come to Milwaukee and beat Goldsmith Maid's time. And further, they will put up $20,000 that Dexter cannot beat Goldsmith Maid in a trotting match on the Cold Spring course in Milwaukee. The money will be ready as soon as either challenge is accepted."

Reference is made to an invention which aims at the entire abolition of oils and all other lubricating material for boxes, slides, and every condition of motion where metallic friction is to be overcome or expected. It is claimed that such a result has been actually achieved, and that there are engines now running with the material which the proprietors aver have worked to complete satisfaction for weeks and months. In a general way, the discovery—which has received the name of metalline—is described as consisting of such combinations and manipulations of various metallic substances as to make a surface on which the ordinary axles, cranks, slides, &c., of iron, steel, brass, or any other metal, will run with much less friction, without heat that comes within the slightest possibility of danger, and without increase of the motive power used. It is stated to be the work of a scientific and practical gentleman, well known both in this country and in Europe, who has spent a great many years in the study of physical forces and their effects, with especial reference to metals.

An Illinois paper states that "in 1836 three gentlemen rode three days to find three legal voters in what now comprises Kane, De Kalb, and one tier of towns in Kendall county, camping out two nights during the trip. The county of Kane was about being organized, and it had to be shown that the territory (thirty-six miles square) had fifty legal voters residing in it in order to effect the desired object. They found in three days fifty-three voters. To-day the same territory has at least 70,000 people and 12,000 voters." The fact is noted as illustrative of the marvellous growth of the West in population.

Kangaroo tail, a new article of food, it is stated, is now being imported to English markets in tin cans, like Australian mutton, and is called Kangaroo venison. Favorable report is made of its qualities, and it bids fair to become popular. An English journal says that those who are vegetarians because they object to the destruction of animal life can eat this meat without a scruple, as the tails of kangaroos are so large that they must be an inconvenience to their owners while living, by placing the animals under the influence of chloroform their tails can be painlessly amputated and packed in tins before they are aware of the operation.

The Masonic fraternity have under consideration a proposition looking to the completion of the Washington monument in Washington City. The monument is now 174 feet high of the 517 contemplated in the design. This has cost $230,000. The estimated cost of the obelisk with the pantheon is $1,222,000; leaving about $1,000,000 to be raised in order to make an end to what has been agitated for nearly ninety years. The Monument Society are urging on Congress a grant of $300,000 promised long ago and almost given in 1855. It has some $12,000 on hand and claim for an unfulfilled promise by California. Should the Masons decide to do so, and they themselves suggest, the Centennial will find the great monument perfect and complete in its place, and a record of the patriotic munificence of the great Order, as well as of the patriotic conduct of the great man whose memory it honors.

The grand jury at New Haven, Conn., have found a true bill against Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the "modern Borgia," charged with poisoning her husband and several of her children. She will be tried in October.

The English excise officers are said to be sharp enough to tell by smelling a man's breath whether the liquor he has drank has paid its taxes. The statement is based upon the circumstance of a man being found drunk in the streets, with a pint bottle of whisky in his pocket; the liquor was submitted to the excise authorities, who smelled it, tasted it, and decided that it had never paid duty. The man was prosecuted for having it in his possession, and, though he declared he knew nothing about it, he was fined twenty-five pounds.

PERSONAL.

M. Victor Place, the late Consul General of France at New York, is still imprisoned at Mazas, and will be tried for fraudulent practices in the purchase of arms and ammunition for the French government.

Indifferent about money matters as the late Rufus Choate is reported to have been, he had certain views about the proper amount of a fee and its payment that were not unprofessional. On one occasion, when called upon to defend a man for a capital offense, and where impecuniosity was mentioned, Mr. Choate flatly declined, exclaiming: "No steeped in iniquity as that man is can pay money! He's a fool man!"

Senator Wilson, during his European tour, discovered among other things that the Scotch are not a people given to temperance. He says: "They are very religious and a very hard drinking people. They read a long chapter from the Bible, make a long prayer, take a stiff drink of whisky all around—ladies, maids, children and babies—and then go to bed. There's a great deal of drunkenness in Scotland."

The Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., father of Bishop Pierce, and the oldest minister of the Methodist Church in the South, being now in the eighty-eighth year of his age and the sixty-sixth of his ministry, preached a sermon an hour long at Harrodsburg, Ky., a week or two ago, against the extravagance of female dress.

MRS. CONWAY, who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only railroad contractress on the planet, is busily at work, with many laborers, upon her section of the Western Maryland Railroad. She is active and energetic at that sort of thing.

The present reigning dynasty of England is one of those that can claim descent from the ancient Emperors of Rome. Queen Victoria, as well as many thousands of people in Western Europe, being descended from Basil the Macedonian, Emperor of Constantinople, and so, as alleged, from Constantine.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a full medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at the close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far West and on the steaming alluvial of the Southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are greatly on the decline to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, i. e., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forethought. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mount Pleasant Military Academy,
A Select School for Boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson.
The course of instruction embraces the following Departments: Classical Modern Languages, Elementary Mathematical, Commercial, English Studies and Natural Science.
Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding School with well trained horses. Gymnasium, &c. Particular attention paid to English Studies and the preparation of pupils for business pursuits.
Will Reopen WEDNESDAY, September 20.
Reference is made to the following Pittsburgh patrons: James M. Cooper, Esq., Wm. McKnight, Esq., Col. J. McD. Crossan, J. McM. King, Esq.
BENJAMIN & ALEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, New York.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful experience. The facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.
Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
The Tenth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 20th. The Buildings, which are now and admirably located, were erected at a cost exceeding $100,000. Thoroughness in English, in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is insured by Weekly Merit Point Gradings and Semi-quotient Professors. Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President.

TREES.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL, FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.
We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers in our large and complete stock of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruits.
Ornamental Trees, shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.
Descriptive and Illustrated price Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:
No. 1—Fruits, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Green House, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, free. No. 5—Bulbs, free. Address,
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
7u

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of JOHN KUEBLER, late of Lower St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same, duly probated, to
E. G. KREHAN,
1.113 Carson street, Birmingham.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 23-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:
WHISKIES.
317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.
COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868. 1865. 1863. 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867. 1865. 1863. 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Vallette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Monastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Julians, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated SWEET CATAWBA, warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.
Littell & Mechling.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

FUSI YAMA TEA
WHOLESALE RETAIL
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,
T7th

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
The Attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is especially invited to their Large Stock of
MEN AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
Millinery Goods,
Trimming Silks, Satins and Velvets,
Which will be cut in quantities to suit purchasers.
ALSO,
Black and Colored Alpacas
AND
SATINE CLOTHS,
OF OUR OWN BRAND,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
(MASONIC HALL)
55 and 57 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh,
ARE NOW OFFERING A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
New Fall Goods,
At Less than Market Prices.
We invite Special Attention to our DRESS GOODS AND SHAWL DEPARTMENTS, in which will be found the Largest and Cheapest Variety of Goods ever shown by us.
Flannels, of all kinds and qualities.
Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings and Linen Goods, in every grade.
Jeans, Cassimeres, Waterproof and Beaver Cloths.
Splendid Line of Black and Col'd Silks.
Velveteens, Cords and Colored Silk Velvets.
Special Bargains in All Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Hosiery, Gloves, Under

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, September 25, 1871.

The steady advance of the gold premium in the face of every counter influence, shows that the Secretary of the Treasury finds it much more difficult to remedy the consequences of his errors than it would have been to have avoided them. By announcing at the beginning of the month a programme of sales of gold utterly inadequate to the requirements of the market he has created a speculation with extensive ramifications, and the resulting speculative operations have caused wide-spread derangements in the markets and in the foreign exchanges. Important speculative interests are based upon the continuance of these derangements; and consequently, Mr. Boutwell is fought at every step in his well-meant efforts to remedy his error. The gold clique, rather than submit to disastrous defeat, has taken a large portion of the extra amount sold by the Treasury on Thursday, and thus far has shown its ability to maintain the premium. That, in spite of the extra supply of $4,000,000 has had the other result than to abolish the usurious rates charged to borrowers of gold. It is reported, apparently on good authority, that, should the Secretary again increase his sales next week, the clique will take the whole amount offered; and we do not doubt the ability of the combination to fulfil the purpose attributed to it.

The tendency of the price of gold is now attracting more attention, and perhaps exciting more apprehension in financial circles than it has for over a year past. In this connection we give below some figures showing the public situation of the National Treasury by the close of this year, which are worthy of the most careful consideration, for every business man whose interests would be effected—and whose would not?—by any great change in the price of gold.

The Treasury usually holds a gold balance of from $90,000,000 to $100,000,000 over and above the amount held against gold certificates. Let us see what it is likely to hold next January:

GOLD RESOURCES.	
Gold now in Treasury	$90,000,000
Probable revenue from import duties now to January 1	36,000,000
Total	$126,000,000
GOLD LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$16,000,000
November interest	21,000,000
January interest	27,000,000
Net amount to be paid out in redemption of 5-20s of 1862, December 1, about	23,000,000
Gold sales, at $1,000,000 per week, until January 1	13,000,000
Total	$100,000,000

It will be seen that even if gold sales are reduced to $1,000,000 per week for the remainder of the year, the most that the Treasury can expect to hold its own right, at the close of the year, is about $26,000,000, an amount entirely inadequate to control the gold speculators. If it now appears that the Treasury can scarcely lose $22,000,000 from its gold balance in the redemption of the designated 5-20's, it must be borne in mind that the total cash subscriptions to the $200,000,000 of the new 5 per cent. loan were about $77,000,000, while the amount of 5-20s to be redeemed is $100,000,000. It is clear that some of the designated 5-20s of 1862 have been exchanged direct for new 5s, but it is also true that a large portion of the cash subscriptions to the new loan have already gone into the Treasury and is now part of the $90,000,000 of gold on hand. How nearly one amount will balance the other is not publicly known yet. But, taking all things into consideration, it seems to the undersigned that the enormous drain of specie from this country during the past year, together with the redemption of the $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862, will deprive the Treasury of the control of the gold market, and that within the next few months it will be susceptible of being controlled entirely by speculators, who will be able to put the price up 10 or 20 per cent. if they make the effort.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¼	118⅛	118
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
10-40s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1869	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜
United States 10-40s	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	89½
Central Pacific Railroad	91
Currency Pacifics	114⅞

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, &c., at the several points of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 25, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Do. Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Harlem	119			119		
Mich. Cent.				107		
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¾	107	107¾	106¾
Illinois Cent.				129		
Cleve. & Pitts.	119¾	119¾	120	119¾	119¾	119¾
C. & N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. pref.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	82¾	81¾	82¾	82¾
Do. pref.	91	91¼	91¼	91	90¾	90¾
Tol. & Wabash		61¾			61¾	
Do. pref.		93			93	
Fort Wayne	95¾	95¾	95	95	95¾	95¾
Ohio & Miss.						
Chic. & Alton		119¾		119		
Do. pref.		139		139		
N. J. Central		106¾		106¾		
Canton		56¾		56¾		
Quicksilver	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Pacific Mail	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Adams Ex.		64		64¾		
Wells-F. Ex.		50		50		
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Catawissa preferred	48
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	56

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well endorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 25, 1871.

REMARKS.—The week opens on a brisk business and prices rule about the same as at the close of the market on Saturday. The weather is pleasant, and a large influx of dealers from the country are looked for. There has been still another advance in cheese and prices still point upwards. There was a very full attendance at the Grain and Produce Exchange to-day, at which the following sales were made:

1 car Oats slightly mixed in elevator 44½c
2 cars Oats, in elevator 45c
1 car Rye, on track 85c
5,000 bushels Barley, in sacks ..... P. T.
2 cars Wheat $1 31

Flour, Groceries, Bacon, Provisions, etc., are firm and unchanged in prices. Good butter is scarce and in demand. Peaches for preserving are wanted. Potatoes and apples—supply in advance of the demand. We omit extended quotations.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market very firm. Goods on hand have advanced fully ⅛c a yard during the past week. Some of the manufacturers have sold up to April next, at 7¾c. The following are the sales for the week:

9,000 pieces 64x64, 7¾c., on hand,	
16,000 do. 64x64, 7¾c., on hand,	
8,000 do 64x64, 8c., on hand,	
15,000 do 64x64, 7¾c., common, October, November and December.	
8,000 do 64x64, 7¾c., seconds, to be made.	
138,000 do 64x64, 7¾c., October to April.	
1,200 do 64x64, 7¾c., seconds.	
15,000 do 80x80, 35 inch, private terms.	
204,200.	

Whisky.

There are now in operation 118 grain and molasses distilleries, having a daily total production of 170,822 gallons. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the figures show an increase of 14 distilleries, and an increased daily production of 37,391 gallons. Ohio has 36 distilleries, Illinois 34, Indiana and Kentucky 17 each, and Pennsylvania 16. The remaining distilleries are scattered through fourteen States.

Petroleum.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, petroleum was the third article of export from the United States during the last fiscal year, and was exceeded only by breadstuffs and cotton. The total value of the petroleum exported amounted to nearly thirty-six million dollars.

Sugar and Molasses.

The average of cane planted in Louisiana proves to be very much greater than last year, and the probable yield will not be far from 200,000 hogsheads, which would be an increase of 50,000 hogsheads over last year, and about 100,000 barrels molasses, against 250,000 last year.

Wool Items.

Wool is now fully 15 cents per pound higher than at the opening of the season.

The stock of wool at Philadelphia is now less than at the same period for ten years past. What are the manufacturers to do?—*Philadelphia Commercial List.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was reported firm with a fair inquiry; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. This, however, has been the situation for some time. How soon there will be an improvement for the better remains to be seen. The following are the asking rates:

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote as follows: Spot, 13c; S. O. all year 11½c; B. O. all year 12½c; S. O. all year 11½c; Parkers $4 60; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City $4 20@5 05 ₰ bbl.

REFINED.

Holders reported the market firm, we failed, however, to learn of any transactions. We quote as follows: September 24½c; October, first half, 24½c; last half 24¾c; October and November 24½c; November 24½c.

For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 25.—The market was more quiet Saturday, though still firm and with few sellers save at their own prices. Upon lower rod $4 77½ and $4 80 were bid, with sellers at $4 80 and $4 82½; and $5@5 02½ at Oil City. On upper creek $4 60 and $4 62½ were bid, with sellers at $4 65 and $4 70, and $4 72½ Church run oil; asking $4 75.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, Church run oil	$4 72½
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 82½
500 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 60
1,000 bbls upper creek, Penn. Trans.	4 62½
1,000 bbls upper creek, " "	4 67½
1,000 bbls upper creek, " "	4 62½
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 62½
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 80
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 77½
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 77½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, regardless	5 00

NEW YORK, September 25.—Closing of 23d.—Refined stronger; sales of 1,000 bbls September at 24½c, and 1,000 on private terms; 1,000 October 24¾c, and 2,000 each October and November 24½c. Crude in bulk 14¾@14⅝c. Philadelphia delivered more in sellers' favor; sales 2,500 bbls October at 24⅝c; 2,000 first half October 24 66; 500 each November and December 24¾c, and 24¾c has been bid for September.

OIL CITY, September 25.—Market firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 82½; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 05 to $5 07½.

TITUSVILLE, September 25.—Market very firm at $4 65 bid for spot and regular, and no sellers; $4 80 per road.

ROUSEVILLE, September 25.—Market more active and prices tending upward at $4 75 to $4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 25.—Market quiet at $4 80 to $4 85.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Market firm and quiet; S. W. 24¼c; September 24¼ to 24⅝c; first half October 24¾ to 24⅝c; last half October 24¼ to 24⅝c; October to December 24½c; cases 28c. Crude 13¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

TITUSVILLE, September 25.—Market quiet and firm; upper creek held at $4 65, $4 62½ best bid; Church Run, firm at $4 75 to $4 77½. No transactions.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 25.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $4 60.

ROUSEVILLE, September 25.—Market quiet and firm at $4 85 to 90.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 23.—Market very quiet at $4 78.

OIL CITY, September 25.—Market more active than on Saturday; Oil City held at $5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 25.—Market quiet but very firm; offering $4 80; asking $4 85. No sales.

CLEVELAND, September 25.—Market firm; crude $4 40@4 50; refined 22½ to 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 5 P. M.—September, 24½c; October, first half, 24¾c; last half 24⅝c; October to December, 24½c; market steady.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Brilliant Oil Works	160
Thos. King	Lilly Oil Works	264
Jos. Sloan	Brilliant Oil Works	240
B S Duncan	Brilliant Oil Works	80
Robert A Thompson	Fabrivus Oil Works	264
Bates & G.	Citizens Oil Works	456
W m Stewart	Keystone Oil Works	160
Bates & G.	Standard Oil Works	80
H. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	84
P Hutchinson	Triumph Oil Works	456
Wm Stewart	Citizens Oil Works	468
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	468
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	468
T Hackett	Excelsior Oil Works	160
T Hackett	Excelsior Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Works	68	Lilly Oil Works	264
Fairfow Oil Works	924	Citizens Oil Works	924
Keystone Oil Works	160	Standard Oil Works	80
Vesta Oil Works	456	Triumph Oil Works	456
Liberty Oil Works	468	Excelsior Oil Works	160
Total, bbls			4,548

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, September 25, 1871.

J A McKee & Sons, 262 bbls to Lorain, Bree & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 519 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 137 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 918

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 287 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 287

Exports of Petroleum from the Port of Philadelphia.

The following are the exports of coal oil, petroleum, crude and refined, naptha and benzine, from the port of Philadelphia:

	Gallons.	Value.
1869, from Jan. 1 to August 31	27,582,000	$5,372,719
1870, from Jan. 1 to August 31	29,732,904	7,580,003
1871, from Jan. 1 to August 31	33,757,247	8,157,511
BREMEN.		
Petroleum, refined	257,853	61,900
BILBOA.		
Petroleum, refined	98,350	24,995
CORK.		
Petroleum, refined	116,271	29,068
ANTWERP.		
Petroleum, refined	316,150	79,037
MARSEILLES.		
Petroleum, refined	149,798	35,952
LISBON.		
Petroleum, refined	47,531	11,497
BREMEN.		
Petroleum, refined	227,325	55,000
COPENHAGEN.		
Petroleum, refined	68,900	17,225
GIBRALTAR.		
Petroleum, refined	133,310	31,347

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 25, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 21 cars or 400 head. In addition to these there were large droves from East Liberty, and also from Butler and Washington counties, making in all not less than 750 head on sale this morning.

The market opened up slow, not more than one-half the usual number of buyers being present. As we noted last week, day is a dead-fall day, and a great many of the drovers who did not intend selling supplied their customers with two weeks' cattle, and for this reason not more than one-half of to-day's offerings were required to meet the demand. In quality the offerings were principally medium, although a few extra were on sale. As might be expected when the supply was so largely in excess of the demand prices ruled lower, from ¼ to ½c and in some instances even more. From the commencement to the close the market was dull and dragging on all grades, although prime cattle brought better prices relatively than medium and common. A number of choice fatty 200 were unsold and will be driven to the country or sent to East Liberty. The market on the whole was so unsatisfactory, that some of the drovers would not break up their loads, for the prices offered. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, 6 to 6¼c; prime 1,200 lb. steers 5¾c; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb. steeds 5¼ to 5½c; fair butcher stock 4¾c; rough grassers, cows and heifers 3¾ to 4¼c.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending Monday September 25th as reported by Mr. R. E. Hopkins, cashier Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad:

Cattle.

	Cars.
J. Johns, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
S. H. Cockins, from Bellair, Ohio	1
J. R. Grooves, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
Cunningham, from Mansfield, Ohio	2
G. D. Williams, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
J. Needy, from Londonville, Ohio	3
C. Marks & Bro., from Mansfield, Ohio	1
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	1
S. Kraus, from Crestline, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, Ohio	1
Willis Wood, from Connersville, Indiana	2
A. Greenwald, from Cincinnati, Ohio	2
F. Brown, from Cincinnati, Ohio	1
—Davis, from Bellair, Ohio	1

Following are the sales as reported by the various dealers:

Schidmantel & Flinner sold 39 head Butler county cattle at prices from 4 to 5¾c.

Jacob Needy sold 65 head good Knox county Ohio cattle at prices from 5¾ to 6¼c.

M. Varner sold 59 head Greene county cattle at figures from 4 to 5c.

Peter Hartman sold 47 head Greene county cattle at prices from 4¾ to 5¼c.

Wm Riley sold 29 head Crawford county cattle at prices from $20 to $30 ₰ head.

Smith & Moonshine sold 26 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 25 ₰ cwt.

Carl & McAllister sold 30 head Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices from 4½ to 5½c.

James Hamlin sold 16 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 ₰ hundred lbs.

Neeley & McMillen sold 76 head Washington county stock at figures ranging from $4 75 to $5 37½ hundred lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 60 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 ₰ hundred lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 49 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ₰ hundred lbs.

Smith, Watson & Briggs had 25 head on sale, but considered the market too hard, and would not take the prices offered. They sent them back to East Liberty.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 76 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 12½ ₰ hundred lbs.

Charles Byer sold 41 head Green county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ₰ hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,500 head and quality were fully as good as the offerings generally are. The market, like that on cattle, opened up slow and continued slow until the close. The dealers all reported prices lower, with a diminished demand. At eleven o'clock a good many still unsold, and will have to be held over until next week. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers:

J. G. McNeese sold 375 Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $3 to $5 per head; lambs from $1 50 to $3 25 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 96 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 to $5 per head; lambs from $2 to $4 per head; sheep averaged 80 lbs.

M. Hunter, Butler county sheep on sale.

Schidmantel & Flinner sold 48 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $3 00 to $5 50 ₰ head; lambs from $1 75 to $4 00 ₰ head.

Adam Bollman sold 100 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 00 to $5 00 ₰ head; lambs from $1 50 to $3 00 ₰ head.

Charles White sold 16 head Butler county sheep averaging 75 lbs at prices from $3 00 to $3 87 ½ head.

Stouffer & Shontz sold 138 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 00 to $5 00 ₰ head, according to quality; lambs from $2 25 to $3 25.

P. Bannon sold for John McCullough 129 head Mercer county sheep and lambs; Sheep at prices from $3 00 to $4 00 ₰ head; lambs from $2 00 to $3 00 ₰ head. Sheep averaged 75 lbs.

John Lound sold 45 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 00 to $5 50. Lambs from $1 00 to $2 50 per head.

John Drum sold 148 head sheep Westmorland county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 25 to $5 00 per head. Lambs from $2 25 to $4 00 per head.

John Montgomery sold 125 Armstrong county lambs at prices from $2 40 to $3 75 per head. 98 head sheep was sold.

James Shaw 178 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 50 to $3 50 per head. Lambs from $1 50 to $2 50 per head.

Neely & Fairly sold 167 head Butler county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 50 to $4 00 per head. Lambs at prices from $1 75 to $3 50 per head.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 25.—Cotton firm at 18½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 25.—Cotton firm at 18½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 25.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 18½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 25.—Cotton firm at 18½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 25.—Cotton quiet but steady; low middling 16c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales; good ordinary 17½@18c; low middling 16@16¾.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114¼.

NEW YORK, September 25 P. M.

MONEY.

Money is in ample supply at 6@7 per cent. Advices by cable report an improved feeling in the London market, and also say that the Bank of England discount rate was not advanced this morning, as expected.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOLD

Dull, opening at 114⅛, selling up to 115, and closing at 114⅝@114⅞. Loans were from four to seven per cent. for carrying. Clearings 67,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were strong and higher on more favorable advices from London, which has brought out a demand from foreign bankers. The purchase of three millions of five-twenties by the Treasury has also assisted in advancing prices. The offerings of bonds to the Government were $5,812,000 at from 112.90 to 113.30. Of three million 5-20s bought by the Treasury, not a single bond was to-day presented for payment, which itself shows large improvement in confidence, and that thus far it has been altogether a question between lenders and borrowers of high or low rates.

Coupons 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	10-40s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865	115⅝	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy. New South Carolinas and Tennessees weak.

Missouris	96	Virginias, old	61¾
Tennessees, old	71½	North Carolinas, old	41
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	62		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened quiet and strong, but at the close was heavy and lower. The active list declined ½ to 1½ off from the highest point of the day, while Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined 2 per cent. Quite a final dealings were in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Ohio, Wabash, New York Central and Northwestern. The Chicago and Rock Island Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Lake Shore dividend was officially announced to-day, but does not differ from previous statements. First call ten per cent. is for the first of November, and second call ten per cent. for the first of December. Third call will not be given out till subsequent calls. The transfer books were open to-day and will close October 7.

W. U. Telegraph	66½	Rock Island	107¾
Quicksilver	13¾	N. J. Central	106¾
Mariposa	11	Sc. Paul	82
Preferred	29	Preferred	91
Adams Express	64¼	Wabash	62¼
Wells, Fargo Express	50	Preferred	84
Amer'n Express	57	Fort Wayne	95
U. S. Ex.	50½	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	55	Preferred	59
New York Cent'l	107¾	Chicago and Alton	119¾
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	87¾	Preferred	132
Erie	29¾	Ohio and Miss.	42
Preferred	60	Cleve. Col. and Cin.	89
Harlem	129	Burlington and Quincy	132
Preferred	134	Lake Shore	106¾
Reading	102¾	Illinois Central	131
Michigan Central	119	Union Pacific	37¾
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	120	Central Pacific Bonds	91
Northwestern	68¾	Union	89¾
Northwestern Pref'd	90¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 25, 1871.

FLOUR—More active.

WHEAT—No 2 active and ½c higher; closed at $1 17¾ for September, and $1 21@1 21¼ for October; the afternoon trimer at $1 17¾@1 18 for September and $1 18@1 18¼ for October.

CORN—No 2 mixed quick and ½c lower; closed at 47¾@47⅝c; this afternoon firm at 47¾@48c.

OATS—No 2 ½c lower.

BARLEY—No 2 dull; closed at 62½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $12 87½@13 00 cash, and $12 87½ for September. Lard bold at 7¾c. Shoulders firmer at 6@6½c.

HOGS—Active, firm and 10@15c higher at $4 25@4 75.

CATTLE—Quiet and easier at $2 25@5 62.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton advanced ⅛c on middling upland and good ordinary; middling upland 25¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and State $5 75@6 00; common to good extra $6 30@6 55; good to choice do. $6 60@7 00; white wheat extra $7 15@7 75. Ohio extra $6 45@7 45. St. Louis $6 40@9 00. Rye flour and meal quiet. Barley firm and quiet. Corn firmer. Wheat active and advanced; spring No. 2 $1 17@1 21, the latter an extreme; winter red western $1 20@1 21; amber western $1 19@1 21; white $1 22; amber western $1 26@1 30. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Oats firmer. Malt quiet; State $1 45. Corn dull; western mixed in store 71½c; yellow 72½c; white 73½c; afloat 72½@73c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 51@53c; choice white 54@56c. Hay and hops quiet. Lard firmer; prime kettle 15c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba boiling Molasses dull and drooping. Pork firm; mess $13 62@13 75; prime $12 50@12 75; prime mess $13 50@14 00. Beef quiet. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 8½@8¾c; shoulders 6¼@6½c; middles scarce and firm; long clear 8¾c. Lard firm; steam 7¾c; kettle 8c; kettle dried 8¼@8½c; October to December inclusive, and January and February 8c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 11¾@13½c.

TALLOW—Firm at $6 25@6 50 for shipping extras. Wheat firm at a slight advance. Rice steady for western. Corn steady at 48@50c. Eggs firm at 20@23c. Others unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Beeves 8,100 for the week and 4,200 to-day, 109 cars at Communipaw, 40 at 40th street, and 94 at Cone Hundredth street. There were very many Texans, 1,200 head coming to-day. The market was hard to sell; all kinds went very slowly, no jaws being in the market. Only half the stock was sold and this unsatisfactorily. Extra cattle are not plenty and prices are sustained; very few first class reached 6c; fair to good, 5¼@5¾c; poor, 100 Kentucky, sweet, 11¼@11½c; 100 Illinois, dry, 10¾@11c; 200 Texans, 5 cattle, 4¾@5c; 400 hard Texans, 5@5¾c. The extremes were 6@12c, mostly 10@11c, averaging scant 10c.

Sheep and Lambs—28,500 for the week and 10,500 fresh to-day, besides some stale lots; market slow, but no change in prices, most fair sheep selling at 5½c, and lambs 7¾@8c; a car 71 Canadas averaging 47 lbs, sold at 7½c. Ohio sheep 6½c.

Hogs plenty to-day; receipts 11,800, completing 30,300 for the week; market very firm at an advance, live heating worth 5 50@5 62½; one lot prime Ohio sold at 6c; dressed worth 7 62½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The dry goods business continues lively enough and prices generally rule uniform, especially for staple cotton fabrics. Woolens and fancy dress cassimeres more particularly, have been selling more freely at some reduction in rates, notwithstanding the extreme prices prevalent for raw material. The supply of woolens is the largest ever offered in any of the trade at the moment. The market for printing cloths exhibits increased buoyancy and holders are now asking and getting 7¾c for seconds and 8c for extras. Prints are in good demand and firm, in sympathy with gray cloth, and all leading makes of fancies are saleable at 13½c, while new styles of Manchester are held at 15c. Printers generally talk about putting prices up to 15c, but the moment they do they will stop the trade. Delaines are steady and in good request at 20c for printed and 21@22½c for plain shades.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—Cotton steady, low middling 18½c. Flour active and advanced; family $6 25@6 35. Wheat unsettled; $1 20@1 21 for red and $1 25@1 26 offered. Corn firm at 53c. Oats steady at 39@40c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Rye steady at 84@85c. Butter firm at 21@23. Cheese firm at 12@12½c. Pork firm at $13 75. Lard advanced to 12½c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged; no sales and no demand. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¼@7½c; nominally. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 91c, closing buoyant.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Tobacco—Sales 72 hhds; lugs $7 75@8 25; leaf $9 50@10 50 for medium to good. Bagging firm but quiet at 19@20c for new. Rope steady and firm; nothing doing. Bale ties quiet and firm at 9½c. Grain quiet and firm; wheat extra family $1 30@1 35. Corn in good demand at 50@52c for prime white and yellow. Oats in good demand at 39@40c. Rye steady at 80@82c. Barley quiet and unchanged in price; mess pork $14 00@14 50. Whisky 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 25.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No 2 white Wabash $1 21; No 2 red Michigan $1 44½; amber Michigan $1 41½. No 1 amber Illinois $1 40. No 1 red $1 40@1 41; No 2 do $1 34; No 3 do $1 24½; rejected red $1 22; extra white Michigan $1 48½. Corn firm; high mixed 56c; low do 53@54c; yellow 56c; for grade 56c. Oats firm; No 1 36@36½c; No 2 30@c; Michigan 37c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 25.—Flour—extra spring $5 85@6 25; higher grades $6 50@7 00. Wheat—No 1 spring $1 20; No 2 active at 30c. Corn—No 2 mixed steady at 46c. Rye No 1 quiet at 65@66c. Barley—No 3 63@c. Provisions quiet. Hogs $4 20@4 75.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 red winter $1 40; No 2 $1 36, closing firm with no transactions. Corn and oats dull and unchanged. Refined petroleum steady at 23½@23¾c for car lots; crude firm at 8½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 25.—Flour dull; western family $7 12½@7 37½; superfine $6 50@6 75. Wheat steady; No 2 pink spring $1 42½. Bacon active and firm; shoulders 8c; sides 9½@9¾c; hams, sugar-cured 15@15½c. Lard quiet and firm at 13@13½c. Butter unchanged. Whisky firmer; held at 90c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 25.—Wheat steady and 1¼@3c higher; extra $1 46@1 46; No 1 white $1 46@1 47; amber $1 40.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Sugar and molasses—no stock.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

We will fill orders for the month of September for our CELEBRATED WILKESBARRE COAL, delivered at the houses of the consumers in the city of Pittsburgh or Allegheny City, at $5 50 per ton. Coal is prepared with much care expressly for FAMILY USE, and is of the very best quality known to the trade, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction

THE VERY LATEST.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Permanent Organization Effected.

Rules and Order of Business.

BALTIMORE, September 25, 1871.

On the reassembling of the convention after the recess, the Roll of States was called, and the following gentlemen named by the delegations present as acting secretaries: Indiana, chairmen of their respective delegations: Indiana, Wyatt Carpenter; Iowa, T. M. Monroe; Kentucky, P. Caldwell; Michigan, William Wilmot; Missouri, John C. Smith; Nebraska, E. A. Allen; Ohio, W. Allen, E. G. Smith; Nebraska, E. A. Allen; Ohio, W. M. Ramsey; Pennsylvania, General J. S. Negley; Tennessee, E. James; West Virginia, C. J. Faulkner. Adjourned to 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Two hundred and fifty delegates are present. A report was next made from the Committee on permanent organization, nominating R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, for permanent President of the Convention, and twenty-two Vice Presidents, among whom John C. Wright, of Indiana, Q. M. Monroe, of Iowa; W. Williams, of Michigan; E. A. Allen, of Nebraska; C. S. Rhondes, of Ohio; Hon. C. J. Faulker, of West Virginia. For Secretaries, Hon. Colin Cole and W. H. Clayton, of Baltimore; The report was adopted. General Negley, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Governor Stannard, of Missouri, were appointed to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. Bishop, in taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the high compliment paid him, which he said was not because of any special merit in himself, but a compliment to the State and city from which he came. He said he should endeavor to pursue such a course as would redound to the honor of those who placed him in the position, and hoped their deliberations would prove successful, and the divine blessing rest upon all they do now.

Col. Withers, of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported: First, that the rules of order governing the Cincinnati Convention be adopted; second, that the following committees, to consist of one member from each State represented and named by the chairman of the delegation, be appointed: First, railroads; second, interior lines of water communication; third, public lands and navigation; fourth, domestic commerce; fifth, foreign commerce; sixth, finance and taxation; seventh, American ship-building and navigation interests; eighth, State inspectors; ninth, mineral and mining interests. The committee also recommended the convention to hold two sessions daily.

After a sharp discussion the report was adopted, amended in the single respect of holding one daily session from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE MORMON IMBROGLIO.

Writ of Prohibition Against Mormon Probate Judges.

SALT LAKE, September 25.—Judge Hawley, of the Supreme Court, has caused from the Second Judicial District a writ of prohibition against the Mormon Bishop John R. Murdock, Probate Judge of Beaver county, restraining him from taking or exercising either chancery or common law jurisdiction, confining him to simple probate business.

Regarding the decision of the Supreme Court, Brigham Young had directed his bishops, who are the Probate Judges, to continue business as usual in probate jurisdiction. The argument of Judge Hawley in issuing this writ, like all his opinions, was most elaborate and able. After it was read, it is said, several Mormons in person thanked him.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1871.

WHISKY BLIND.

The Tammany Hall general committee met this evening, with a full attendance. Speaker Hitchman presided. Tweed made an address, in which he stated that the Democracy had only to be compact and resolute, submitting to no wrong, legally and peaceably depositing their ballots, and victory would crown their standard, and every candidate nominated by Tammany would be elected on the 7th of November. The leaders who had been assailed would be vindicated in a court of justice. The newspaper attacks and aspersions, emanating from organizations of disappointed politicians, did not constitute evidence. On motion of Judge Koch, the officers of last year were re-elected unanimously.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

COMPLETION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN.

CHICAGO, September 25.—An excursion train containing a large number of railroad officers, the Board of Public Works of this city, and other prominent gentlemen, left this evening over the Rock Island Railroad to celebrate the completion of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway to Leavenworth, Kansas. This road diverges from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad at Washington, Iowa, passes through Fairfield, Iowa, and Trenton and Cameron, Missouri. It is expected that General Grant will join the party at Joliet.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Rev. William H. Milburn, of Jacksonville, Ill., well known as the blind preacher, has formally withdrawn from the Episcopal Church and on Saturday united with the Methodist denomination. He was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Church.

Extensive fires in the woods are reported all along the shore near Two Rivers and Manitowoc, Wisconsin. The citizens of the towns of Two Rivers, Two Creeks, Kewanee, and other places, are obliged to turn out and fight the fire to prevent the destruction of property.

A promising young horse named Western, owned at Racine, Wisconsin, and valued at $20,000, was killed while loading at that place yesterday.

The National Convention of colored people, at St. Louis, continued its sessions yesterday. Resolutions were introduced and referred to petition Congress to remove all disabilities from the repentant rebels of the South, to wage aggressive war against spirituous liquors, and favoring the extension of suffrage. A committee of seven was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States.

The Northern Kansas Fair opens at Atchison today.

John Dillon, formerly of Pittsburgh, died very suddenly at Louisville yesterday. His death is supposed to be caused from drinking too much. He was at one time a pilot on the river.

The Kansas and Missouri fair opened brilliantly at Fort Scott, Ks., yesterday.

The New Orleans *Bee* publishes a letter from Prof. *Agassiz denying* that he predicted that a tidal wave would occur along the gulf coast in October.

The fourth week of the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati commenced yesterday with a larger attendance than on any Monday since opening.

President Grant and family will accompany the excursion from Chicago and arrive at Savannah today.

The last of the great Davidson fountain reached Cincinnati yesterday.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, made their annual visit yesterday. General Butler sent his regrets.

Of the thirteen Democratic legislative candidates in Hamilton county, Ohio, interrogated by the Arbeiter Hall party on the repeal of the State Sunday and temperance laws, seven have pledged to repeal, five have declined, and one, Judge Spencer, announces himself squarely against repeal. All the Republican candidates have declined to make pledges.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, September 25, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'r.	Change in 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Press.	Weather.	Recom. signals.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.80	04	56	3	N.	7	.01	F.	1
Cairo	29.92	01	72	2	W.	12	.12	C.	3
Chicago, Ill	29.96	03	47	9	W.	7	.12	C.	3
Cincinnati, O	29.96		58	4	W.	5	.12	C.	3
Cleveland, O	29.79	06	58	3	N. E.	10	.06	R.	4
Davenport, Iowa	29.90	02	70	3	N. W.	7	.03	C.	1
Detroit, Mich	29.85	03	48	9	W.	12	.12	R.	5
Louisville	29.96	02	68	10	N. W.			C.	3
Memphis, Tenn	29.92	02	70	2				C.	1
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	01	72	3	N. W.	2	.03	C.	1
New Orleans, La	29.94	04	73					C.	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	29.90	03	58	1	N. E.	2	.02	R.	4
Shreveport, La	29.73	03	70					C.	1
St. Louis, Mo	30.00	01	70	4	N. W.	15	11	C.	3
St. Paul	30.18	10	50	9	W.	3	.04	C.	3
Vicksburg, Miss	29.93	04	73					C.	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters at the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, tornado or violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the lines of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

ARREST OF THE BURGLAR SMALL.

An Exciting Chase—Police Officers Fired At—Escape of Haslett—How the Capture was Effected.

Between nine and ten o'clock last night Frank Small, one of the burglars who robbed the jewelry store of John Stephenson's Sons & Co., was recaptured. It will be remembered that the prisoner, together with his partner in the crime, Haslett, were arrested shortly after the committal of the burglary and placed in a cell at the lock-up, but subsequently made their escape by tearing out a lot of bricks from the wall above their cell door. Ever since their escape the Mayor's detectives have been energetically at work endeavoring to find the whereabouts of the two men.

Yesterday afternoon intelligence was brought to the Mayor's office that Small and Haslett had been seen on a ferry boat coming from Allegheny into the city. Clerk Patterson and officers Moon and Dressler at once went to the ferry landing and, getting into their confidence a young woman who has assisted in the police line on former occasions, were not long in getting a clue to the place of refuge of the men. Last night about eight o'clock officers Moon and Dressler, with Patterson, proceeded to the spot indicated by the young girl, which was in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue and Church alley. They distributed themselves about the locality, and before long were rewarded with a glance at their game. The two men were coming out of the alley and turning up Sixth avenue, when they discovered Mr. Dressler. He approached Haslett, and without saying a word to him when the rascal drew a revolver and fired at the officer, missing him fortunately. He then started off at the top of his speed and was chased for a short distance but managed to get away. Determined to be sure of Small, Mr. Dressler and Mr. Patterson followed him, and pursued him to Seventh avenue, where he turned into an alley leading to Parker's livery stables. Officer M. B. Doak, of the night police, heard the firing and joined in the pursuit. During its progress Small fired at Mr. Doak missing him once and carrying off a portion of one of his eyebrows the other time. The officer returned the fire and finally captured Small in the stable yard, just as Mr. Dressler and Mr. Moon came along. The prisoner was taken to the lock-up followed by a crowd of at least three hundred persons. His person was searched and on it was found a box containing a garnet set consisting of ear-rings, brackets and some finger rings. He also wore a valuable gold watch and guard. One of the rings, with a handsome pearl setting, had a young woman's name engraved on the inside.

Small requested Patterson to hand it to her whose name it bore, as "he did not think he would call on her for some time." His revolver had four empty chambers and two loads. Previous to being placed in a cell he received a blow on the head from a handy-billy in the hands of a policeman, but exactly by whom the prisoner was struck was not apparent. Had not Mr. Patterson come to the rescue of the man he would have fared worse. On being placed in a cell, Mr. Reed, as a precautionary measure, handcuffed the prisoner to one of the bars, so that it is not likely that he will escape this time.

About midnight, officer McClary saw Haslett on Fifteenth street, running toward Liberty street. He gave chase, but Haslett escaped him after firing a couple of shots at him. As we write the detectives are still in pursuit of him and will likely succeed in effecting his capture.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

A New Ordinance Presented.

Exciting Discussion in Joint Session.

The Power of Councils to Create the Commission Questioned.

No Definite Action Taken.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT

Councils held a semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of the President, J. R. McCune, Esq., was called to the chair. The roll was then called, and a quorum of the members being present, the minutes were read and approved.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, &C.

President Gross appeared and took his seat, and the following business was introduced:

Petition and ordinance for a sewer on Grant street from Fifth avenue to Strawberry alley—passed; petition and ordinance for the grading and paving of Twenty-ninth street, from Smallman street to Allegheny Valley Railroad—referred; report of the viewers on Frank street—approved; petition for water and gas on Butler street, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street—referred to Water Committee; petition fixing grade of Fisk street, Seventeenth ward—referred; joint resolution vacating a portion of North street—laid over; resolution requiring the publishers of the *Municipal Record* to comply with their contract and place the proceedings of each meeting upon the desks of the members before the next regular meeting—passed; an ordinance repealing the ordinance for the grading of Shady lane, from Fifth to Penn avenue—passed; ordinance and ordinance for the opening of Walnut street, from Ropp street to Shady lane—passed.

CITY HALL COMMISSION—REPORT CALLED FOR.

Mr. Rafferty presented the following:

WHEREAS, Certain reports have been put in circulation through the public prints, and otherwise, that the commission having in charge the construction of City Hall have exceeded their delegated powers, and have expended and are about to expend undue amounts of money not authorized or contemplated by act of Assembly or ordinance of Councils; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of said City Hall Commission be and he is hereby requested to report to Councils at their next regular meeting:

First—The amount of money already expended in the construction of the said City Hall, with a detailed statement of such expenditure.

Second—The probable amount yet required for the completion of said Hall, and the probable time in which it will be ready for occupancy by the municipal officers.

Third—To specify the various acts of Assembly and ordinances of Councils under and by authority of which the expenditures upon City Hall were made during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, respectively.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and Controller be required to furnish statements of the amounts annually collected, and to be collected under the assessments for City Hall, or City Buildings, since the City Hall Commission was created to 1871 inclusive.

Also, What amount of bonds have been issued in aid of the City Building Fund, and how many of said bonds have been sold, the whole amount of proceeds from said bonds, and how much in the grand aggregate has been received by the City Hall Commission, or held to be like City Treasurer to their credit at this date.

Mr. Rafferty moved the adoption of the resolutions and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Burgwin moved the adoption of the paper by acclamation.

Mr. Rafferty refused, insisting on the yeas and nays, and a call of the roll resulted in the recording of the yeas only, so the action was unanimous.

UNFINISHED COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The unfinished business of Common Council was then taken up and considered in, with the exception of the following: Ordinance opening Center street from Elm to Winebiddle street; ordinance granting the opening of Moffett's alley.

Mr. Burgwin moved that Common Council be notified that they had appointed two many members on the Conference Committee on the widening of Forty-second street, and that said Council be requested to reconstitute the Committee. Agreed to.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Gross (Mr. Morrow in the chair), offered a communication from the Board of Health, asserting forth that the Solicitor of the Board, Mr. Swartzwelder, decided that the Board was an entirely separate body, and that Councils could not order or empower them to do anything. Received and filed.

SHADY LANE.

The report of the viewers on the opening of Shady Lane, approved in Select Council and non-concurred in Common Council was returned. Mr. Aiken moved to adhere to former action and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Murray amended by receding and concurring in the action of Common Council, and the amendment prevailed.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT.

Mr. Lloyd, the following:

WHEREAS, The Chief Magistrate of the United States is about to visit our city; therefore,

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh cordially extend to President Grant the hospitalities of this city, and that Mayor Brush be requested to call a meeting of the citizens to make suitable preparations for his reception. Passed.

WATER COMMISSION ORDINANCE.

Mr. Burgwin presented the water commission ordinance, and moved that a joint session to consider it be held. [The proceedings of the joint session will be found elsewhere.] Select Council, on returning to its chamber, adjourned without taking up any other business.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business. A number of petitions for gas lamps, flag-stone crossings, etc., were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

CITY HALL COMMISSION.

Mr. Wallace offered a preamble and resolution calling for a report from the City Hall Commissioners, as to the amounts already expended by it, the amount yet required to complete the building, etc. [The resolutions are the same as offered in Select Council, and reported above.] Read three times and passed.

WOODEN BUILDING.

The petition of Jacob Negley, for permission to erect an iron-clad building in the Twelfth ward, was referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

CHARLES STREET.

An ordinance to open Charles street, from centre avenue to Reed street, was read three times and passed.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. Duff offered the following:

Resolved, That, in case a press of business prevents Councils electing Water Commissioners at this meeting, we meet in joint session for that purpose this Wednesday evening, September 27th, at eight o'clock; provided, the ordinance creating said commission be passed at this meeting.

Mr. McCandless objected, and the resolution was laid over for the present.

[Immediately after the above action, the Clerk of Select Council notified the Common Council that that body would be ready to meet them in joint session, at three o'clock, to consider the Water Commission ordinance.]

DENNY STREET.

Petition to open Denny street, Fourteenth ward, and to establish the grade. Referred to the Road Committee.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Resolution to appoint viewers to assess damages on Thirty-seventh street, in the case of Mary G. Kaylor. Passed.

RAILWAY TRACK ON DENNISON AVENUE.

Mr. R. H. Negley, petition of Oakland Railway Company and others, asking permission to lay a temporary track on Dennison Avenue, from Fifth to Penn avenues, during the time Penn avenue is unfit for the tracks—provided the company use the same kind of rail now used on Fifth avenue. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

It was understood that the Railroad Committee would have to report an ordinance granting the use of the street before the track could be laid.

Joint Session to Consider the New Water Commission Ordinance.

At three o'clock the Select Council notified the Common branch that they were ready to meet them in Joint Session, to consider the ordinance for the creation of a Water Commission and to elect the Commissioners.

It will be recollected that—the original paper having been lost—the matter was referred back to the Committee to prepare a new ordinance.

The members having been seated, Dr. Gross, Chairman, announced the business of the joint meeting.

THE NEW AND THE OLD ORDINANCE.

Mr. Burgwin held in his hand the ordinance providing for the creation of a Water Commission. Although the resolution, by which the first ordinance was referred back to the committee, did not require it, yet we concluded to report the ordinance about as originally framed. There have been only two changes made. The first change consists in specifying the length of time the bonds have to run (twenty-five years), and the amount of interest (seven per cent.) The second change is, in providing for the election annually of one member of each branch of the Councils, instead of one member of Select. The Commission would then be constituted thus: One to serve for one year; one for two years; one for three years; and one from Select and one from Common Council, to be chosen annually at the time city officers are elected, otherwise the ordinance is verbatim as at first reported.

The new ordinance was then passed to the Chairman (Dr. Gross) and read at length to the Joint Session.

Mr. Burgwin—I move that the ordinance be adopted.

A LEGAL QUESTION RAISED.

Mr. Riddle—Mr. Chairman, if in order, I would move that the further consideration of this ordinance be postponed. I do so for the reason that it is a matter of serious doubt whether Councils have any authority to create a Water Commission. When this ordinance was first passed, I was under the impression that the necessary legislation existed for the exercise of these extraordinary powers; but it seems that the authority is now seriously doubted. I am surprised that a lawyer so eminent in his profession as the gentlemen having this matter in charge, should present an ordinance to this body without first having clear legislative sanction for the exercise of the powers about to be exercised. The Solicitor of the Water Commissioners is himself doubtful as to the power of Councils to create the Commission. This being the case, Councils should hesitate to act until they have the most undoubted sanction of the Legislature. The ordinance will involve the expenditure of four or five millions of dollars, and it is all important that the bonds of the city be legally issued. I move we postpone until we can obtain the *written* opinion of the City Attorney.

Mr. McCandless—I second the motion to postpone.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. Burgwin—As I have been referred to, as a lawyer, a few words of explanation are perhaps necessary. It must not be understood that I am in position here I serve the city as an attorney. It does not follow that because I am here as a member of Councils, I am here as a counselor. I am not responsible for any legal errors or over-sights, unless my opinion has been first asked for as a lawyer. When the ordinance came before the Committee, I did my best to carry out the wishes of the people, who had been demanding, for a long time, a better supply of water, but while I am not responsible for the validity of the ordinance in the same sense which I would be, had my opinion as a lawyer been given, yet I have never presented any action to this body which I know to be illegal.

THE AUTHORITY CITED.

And now, since the point has been raised, I may say that the City Attorney was consulted in regard to the right of the city to create the Commission. His answer was, that he believed the Legislature possessed the power. I believed so then, and I believe so now. Nothing that has been written on the subject has changed my mind a particle. Perhaps the gentleman (Mr. Riddell) has not read up the law. I have, and I will refer to the authorities. (He then cited page tenth of the City Digest, section fifth, which confers upon the Councils the power to ordain such laws as shall be necessary for the government and welfare of the city, etc. Also, section twenty-four of the consolidation act, page thirty-five (see Single's Digest.) Also, act of 1868, authorizing the "Water Extension Loan," also, section ten of the consolidation act which authorizes the corporation to "provide for a supply of water by the construction and regulation of wells, pumperies, cisterns, reservoirs, or water works," etc.)

My conclusions are these: By the act of 1867, (consolidation act,) Councils can do whatever is required to supply the city with pure water. It is not necessary for the legislature to say that a city may supply itself with water. That is a necessity—one of the corporate powers vested in a city. The other acts show that Councils have the right to prescribe the manner in which the will of the corporation shall be executed. If the business can be best conducted by a committee, or a commission, either may be created for that purpose. We can select officers to carry out our wishes. That is just what this ordinance proposes to do. We have a right to delegate our powers to a commission. The charter grants that power.

PARTNERS IN TROUBLE.

ARE COMMISSIONERS CITY OFFICERS?

Mr. Riddell—Do I understand the gentleman to make the point that the Water Commissioners when chosen, would be "city officers?"

Mr. Burgwin—I do—I think they would be "officers" under the section read.

Mr. Riddell—Then how can we elect members of Councils on the commission, in the face of section twenty-seventh of the Consolidation act, which declares that no member of Councils shall be elected during his term, to any municipal office; nor for one year thereafter to any office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during his term. If they are officers, under the charter, can they act on the Commission?

Mr. Burgwin—I answer in this way. When we construe a law, we look at its object. The object of the section cited, is to prevent Councilmen from creating affairs for the purpose of being elected into them for pecuniary considerations. That is the only construction I can put on it. When we elect a member of Councils to a mere honorary position, we do not violate that part of the law. There is nothing to prevent Councilmen serving on Commissions gratuitously. I know the letter of the law is against it; but when members of Councils are elected on such Commissions, they are there as mere members of councils, or quasi Committeemen. A member of a Committee is an officer of the corporation; so is a member of Councils. The spirit of the law is against the taking of position for the sake of emoluments, and nothing else. Any other construction is erroneous. I have no personal interest in this matter. Councils may postpone twenty years if they see fit. I don't care for a new water works. It will do me no good, and I will have to pay my share of the taxes. I have plenty of pure water on my premises, and can get along without any additional water facilities. But the people who suffer for want of water have been crying long and long for it, and I am willing to do what I can to bring relief to them. I will not consent to a postponement unless for some better reason than the scribblings of some penny-a-liner in the daily papers. I have explained my position, and will advocate no further the passage of the ordinance.

ANOTHER QUESTION RAISED.

Mr. Batchelor—Was the former ordinance void, and does this one come up as new business?

Dr. Gross—Yes.

Mr. Batchelor—Then I refer you to rule four, of these bodies, which is a portion of our charter, and provides that all ordinances for the appropriation of money etc., shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless three-fourths of the members shall dispense with this rule." If this be new business, then this discussion is all out of order, is it not?

Mr. Burgwin—This joint session was gotten up for a full and free discussion. Our action here is not final. When we go to our seperate bodies the question can be raised under the rule. All this discussion is nothing, except to show the gentlemen retiring to their own room. So the election of Water Commission goes over for another fortnight at least.

Common Council Business Resumed.

Mr. Batchelor—I move to suspend the rules to consider the Water Commission ordinance.

The Chairman—You will have to offer the ordinance. It is not now on the table.

Mr. McCandless—I rise to inquire whether the reporter who carried off the original ordinance has returned it?

The Chairman—The Clerk can answer.

Mr. McMasters, Clerk—I know nothing about the missing paper. It was never in the custody. It has not been returned to me.

With this, the object of the Water Commission was finally dropped.

STREET ORDINANCES.

The following ordinances, from the Street Committee, were passed:

To authorize the widening of Try street.

To authorize the grading and paving of Try street, from Second avenue to south side of First avenue.

To authorize the grading of First avenue, from Ross to Try street.

To authorize the grading and paving of Try street, from First avenue to Brecknridge street.

To open School alley, from Davidson to Sherman street.

To grade and pave School alley, in Seventeenth ward.

To construct a pipe sewer on Third avenue from Chancery lane to Market street.

To grade, pave and curb Smallman street.

To open Fiftieth street, from Butler to Allegheny river.

To grade, pave and curb Twenty-seventh street, from Penn avenue to Smallman street.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hare presented the monthly report of the Police Committee. Received and filed.

CONCURRENCES.

After concurring in the action of Select Council Common Council adjourned.

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

A Prisoner Imagines Himself a Dog—History of His Case—Terrible Sufferings—Four Men Required to Restrain the Man from Violence—The Physician's Treatment of the Case.

Among the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary there is a young German suffering from that dreadful disease hydrophobia. The prisoner, who is about twenty-eight years of age, was a member of the Virginia cavalry. In the spring of 1865, when near Lynchburg, his company was ordered to sack a railway freight depot where a large amount of provisions were stored. The prisoner was the first to enter the depot, but scarcely had he done so when a large dog jumped upon him and bit him on the back of the neck. A comrade of the prisoner killed the dog, and the man was taken to the hospital where the wound was dressed. Nine days after this occurrence, the man was seized with convulsions, and so violent did he become that he soon after was discharged from the army and returned to his home. He had been with his parents but a short time when his father died leaving him $5,000 with which to visit Europe and be treated for the awful disease, from which he was suffering. This, he did, and under advice of several English doctors, to whom, in London, he stated his case, he proceeded to Berlin where he was treated for about six months. At the end of this time, finding no benefit derived, he left Europe, and returned to America, and about one year ago made his appearance in Pittsburgh. He had not been long in the city until he was arrested on a charge of larceny, tried, found guilty and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary.

Shortly after his incarceration he was seized with convulsions and consigned to the hospital. Dr. Rankin, the physician to the institution, was immediately summoned, and treated the patient by the ordinary method in such cases. On his recovery from the first attack which he experienced in the prison, he informed the doctor of his having been bitten by a dog, when it became evident that he was the victim of hydrophobia.

The unfortunate man never gave such startling evidence of the malady from which he was suffering as he did on Saturday afternoon last. We learn that he was sitting on the edge of a bath tub in the hospital department, when a dog which had found its way into the chapel adjoining, suddenly began to bark. So sooner did the man hear the dog than he fell into the bath tub in a terrible fit. Several of the turnkeys immediately rescued him and carried him to a bed, where it required the united efforts of four men to restrain him from violence.

On Saturday evening his condition was somewhat improved but during the afternoon he got worse again and has been suffering almost constantly ever since.

It was found necessary to remove the man to an apartment where he could be treated alone. This was done yesterday, a room being first covered with mattresses. On entering his new quarters he dropped upon his hands and knees and began to bark at his keepers; his eyes glaring and of that brilliant appearance which the organs of vision present in cases of insanity; foaming at the mouth he crept over to a pan containing water and stooping down he lapped it up exactly after the manner of a dog. In this condition he remained all day yesterday presenting a most frightful appearance.

Dr. Rankin has had several lockjaw patients to see the case, and all admit that nothing so terrible ever came under their notice before. Their only wonder is how the unfortunate man survived as long. The physician of the institution entertain hopes of saving the man's life, but then he has said that before. He has adopted a new remedy known as chloral hydrate, which he is of the opinion has slightly improved the condition of the sufferer.

"Pomp, or 'Way Down South."

This is the title of a very entertaining sensation play now being performed at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, by Mr. J. C. Campbell and the very excellent stock company under Mr. Beamer's management. The scene of the play is laid in the South, at a period before the war had devastated that region, and gives a capital picture of the life of the slaveholder and the slave in those days. Replete with thrilling incidents, witty dialogue and startling situations, the audience is held spell-bound throughout. Mr. Campbell is one of the most truthful actors in his line now before the public, having attained to his high position as a delineator of the negro character after years of observation and study. There are quite a number of first rate negro songs and dances interspersed through the various scenes, all of which are given with good effect. The performance is one which will interest all ages and both sexes, and is destined to have a most successful run here, as it has had in New York and other cities.

Partners in Trouble.

Shortly after three o'clock this morning officer Wm. Flinn arrested Patrick Naughton, at Gilmore's tavern, Twelfth and Liberty streets, on a charge of drunkenness. The defendant, who is a cripple, was searched and on his person was found a watch, which a man named Patrick McNamara, also a prisoner for drunkenness, says Naughton stole from him. The matter will be investigated at the hearing this morning.

Fine Dinner Sets

At H. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 160 Wood street.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

An Aged Man Cruelly Beaten by His Family—He is Placed Across a Railroad Track—Falls Down a Precipice Forty-one Feet High.

James Moore, a man about sixty years of age, and who resides on the line of the Panhandle railroad, near Cork's Run, was brought in a wagon to the office of Alderman McMasters, for the purpose of making an information against his wife Belinda Moore, and his step-daughter, Margaret Ruble with her husband Nathan Ruble, for aggravated assault and battery.

The story as related by Mr. Moore is a most heart-rending one, and if the facts are as represented, the parties implicated should be severely punished. The story, however, is so incredible, that judgment must be suspended until both sides of the case are fully developed at the hearing. The prosecutor states that Belinda Moore is his third wife, and that he has lived with her, and her daughter and her daughter's husband for two or three years, in a house near Cork's run owned by himself. About six months ago, he states, he met with an accident on the railroad, in consequence of which his legs are almost wholly paralyzed, and he is able to get about very little on crutches. Since the accident, he says, he has received very bad treatment at the hands of the defendants, who have taken advantage of his helpless condition to make his life miserable.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Thursday night last, while he was sleeping, the three accused woke him up and dragged him out of bed. Then, according to his statement, his wife held him while her son-in-law kicked him and her daughter beat him over the head with some weapon until, as they supposed, he was insensible. Then, he alleges, they pulled him to the railroad track and laid him on the rails. A light train, bound west, was almost due, and he says they stand there and watched him until they heard the locomotive whistle, when they ran away, leaving him helpless and they supposed insensible, to be run over by the train. He had feigned insensibility so that they were there, and now it appeared to him that death was certain. He could hear the train coming, and fancied that he could feel the earth shake. The road here runs close to the river side, along a high embankment. By dragging himself along by the elbows, he cleared the track, and rolled down the embankment, a distance of forty feet, to the edge of the river. Evidently the river was low, so he escaped drowning. He lay there until next morning, when he was discovered by some workmen, who took him to a neighboring house, where he remained until yesterday, when he was brought in a wagon to the magistrate's office. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued.

Personal.

Mr. Joseph Liebler, independent candidate for Mayor, leaves for the Eastern cities this morning for the purpose of making his fall purchases of materials for his manufactory of trunks, valises, &c. Mr. Liebler proposes to have a magnificent stock of trunks, valises and travelers' necessities for sale this winter. We wish him a safe journey and a speedy return.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

At three o'clock this morning the detectives had not yet succeeded in capturing Hallett.

To PETER DRESSLER and Andy Moon, of the Mayor's private detective force, belongs the most of the credit for effecting the capture of the burglar Small.

SMALL, who was arrested last night for robbery, says that he would not have come back to Pittsburgh only that Haslett "wanted to see his girl." He wishes that he had not accompanied him on the visit.

In the United States Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Wm. H. Lowe, on motion of J. M. Gazzam, Esq., was admitted to practice in both the United States District and circuit Courts. Mr. Lowe is a member of the law firm of Gazzam & Co., and since he commenced to practice in our city has been very successful.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams, although a young actor, has a deep-seated popularity with our people, and can always count on friendly and appreciative audiences. On last evening there was a very fair gathering at the Pittsburgh Opera House to witness Mr. Adams' début in this city. He was very heartily and cordially welcomed, and the greeting was hearty and cordial. "Wild Oats" was the play, and Mr. Adams never appeared to better advantage than in the character of "Young Rover." The support given by Mrs. Effie Elisler as Lady Amaranth, Mr. Gotthold as "John Lory," Mr. Adams and Mr. Elliott as "Harry Thunder," and the remainder of the stock company that appeared, was very satisfactory to the large audience. Mr. Adams will undertake the arduous task of personating "Hamlet," the most difficult of all Shakespeare's creations, this evening.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Whatever may be said against sensational plays, "Pomp, or Way Down South," is one destined to get the people, with the masses. Free from all things objectionable, and possessing features of the most exciting interest, the actions of the audience never flags from the rising of the curtain till the play closes. Mr. J. C. Campbell, in the character of Pomp, gives a thoroughly excellent representation of a plantation negro, the moving impulse of whose life is faith in and devotion to his master. Long experience in his profession enables Mr. Campbell to give a life-like picture of negro character and eccentricities. The steamboat journey down the Mississippi, and the explosion of the boat and the destruction of the boat, are among the most interesting features of the play. The railroad scene is well worked up, and, in fact, the play from start to finish is a capital one. The piece is judiciously cast, and, for a first performance, went off very smoothly. It will be repeated to-night.

VARIETIES.—The new stars at the Varieties were greeted by a full house last evening, and the performance seemed to give perfect satisfaction. The programme is long, and full of the most striking acts.

NILSSON.—The sale of seats for Mlle. Nilsson's concert at Library Hall to-morrow evening, which commenced at Kleber's music store yesterday morning, was very successful. The prospects are that the house will be fully occupied.

THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.—We are requested to state that the Vienna Lady Orchestra will be also in this city next week, commencing on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. The sale of seats will commence at B. Kleber Bros.' Music Store, on Wood street, on Thursday morning at eight o'clock.

THE SLAVE TROUPE.—The celebrated Georgia minstrels, "native and to the manner born," will give their entertainments at Masonic Hall, this week, commencing Thursday evening. They made a very successful tour through Europe, and have been greeted by overflowing houses in this country since their return.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

HD. QRS. REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Pittsburgh, September 25, 1871.

Call your committee together at once, and block out your Ward or Election District, place active working men upon each square, and see that every man let them take charge thereof and see

First—THAT EVERY VOTER IS REGISTERED, on or before Saturday, the 1st day of October, the last day on which a person can be registered.

Second—That all Republican voters are attended to; especially those who have recently received the right of suffrage.

Third—That each Voter pays his taxes, as some don't understand the necessity of paying them before election day, and has his receipt on hand at the Polls, as every possible obstacle will be thrown in the way of Republican Voters. County or State Taxes paid within two years will entitle to vote.

Fourth—That all persons requiring it are naturalized.

Fifth—That every Voter is instructed to bring his Tax Receipt and Naturalization papers to the Polls.

Sixth—That competent persons are on hand at the Polls to take charge of the distribution of our tickets, and to watch the Polls to detect fraudulent votes.

Seventh—That SOUND REPUBLICANS are appointed to watch on election day for fraudulent and marked tickets, with other names on *with some of our own* Candidates.

Eighth—That every Republicans voter is furnished with a *straight* and *full* Republican ticket.

Ninth—That a committee is appointed to procure vehicles for bringing aged and infirm Republicans to the polls.

Tenth—That a committee is appointed to call upon or address the Document Committee and Committee on Organization, and procure books, papers and other documents and have them distributed throughout their election precincts.

Eleventh—That competent, straight Republicans be elected (when that is necessary by reason of a vacancy) to act on the Election Board. Be on hand early at the Polls.

Twelfth—That every good Republican does his whole duty before and on election day. Talk down the miserable clap-trap of rings and cliques ruling in our party, of corruption and all the other abominable falsifications so busily being circulated in the interest of the Democratic party. Republicans, work—turn out and defeat the machinations of our old enemies—assist by the old flag.

H. M. LONG, Chairman.
ROBERT DILWORTH, }
E. C. MATTHEWS, } Secretaries.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS.

Lovers of a beautiful landscape view, will be delighted in attending the great sales of lots on Mt. Washington on Monday next.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

IMPORTANT NEWS.

William Fleming & Co.'s Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium—Immense Stock and Lively Trade—Goods from 25 to 50 Per Cent. Cheaper Than at Any Other House.

The most important matter of a local character in the way of news this morning is the opening of the immense stock of goods at William Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street. The stock consists of all the latest styles of hats, among which is the "Tourist," a very neat and becoming hat much like the "Alpine," which had such a run last season. It is exceedingly popular, and promises to have a greater run than the "Alpine" had. The stock of ladies' furs and fine goods generally is the largest ever br